

Mrs Thatcher denies disarray in Cabinet

The Prime Minister said last night that there were arguments within the Cabinet but only about timing, not strategy. Mrs Thatcher said she was prepared to give the Government's industrial relations proposals a chance but if they did not work, she would have to try going further.

Arguments on timing, not strategy

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

After a month of apparent disagreement among some ministers and unease among backbenchers, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said on television last night that the Cabinet was not in disarray.

At the same time, the Prime Minister had apologized for unauthorised remarks that appeared to undermine the position of Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation. The inference was that Mr Prior had been given a second chance.

Questioned on Panorama on BBC Television, Mrs Thatcher said: "If I had a Cabinet of 'yes men' and sycophants, you would be the first to attack me. We do have arguments".

She told Mr Robin Day, the interviewer: "You have argued with me over the years and I love an argument. I am right in the middle of it. I expect to argue, and when we come to a decision, to logically defend it outside. Of course there are arguments. What would you expect there to be in a Cabinet of 22 experienced and intelligent people?"

When the Prime Minister was reminded that before the election she had said she could not waste time in being involved in internal arguments, Mrs Thatcher replied: "We don't have arguments about strategy. We only have arguments about the timing and just how far we can go immediately".

That appears to have been the case over the Government's approach to industrial relations reform, for Mrs Thatcher said she was prepared to give the Government's present proposals a chance, but if they did not work, they would have to try going further.

When her attention was drawn to newspaper comments that she was a weak prime minister and that Mr Prior should have been dismissed or censured for his remarks about Sir Charles, Mrs Thatcher replied:

"Well, I don't think that weakness is a description which will enable many of my colleagues to recognize me. Good heavens, if you are going to kick up a terrible fuss over one mistake it doesn't really seem to be fair, does it?"

"We all make mistakes. I think it was a mistake and Jim Prior was very, very sorry

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Anonymous Tory critic of Government owns up

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Having admitted that he was the anonymous Conservative who wrote an article in *The Observer* on February 10 criticizing Mrs Thatcher and the direction of government policy, Mr Julian Critchley, MP for Aldershot and chairman of the party's media committee, yesterday stood by his criticism of Mrs Thatcher as being "deditious, tart, and obstinate".

Interviewed in *Independent Television's News at One*, Mr Critchley claimed that he was expressing anxieties shared by other Tory MPs, certainly "running into more than double figures", who had grave doubts about the direction of the Government's policy.

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Union wants ban on foreign cars from 1982

A ban on foreign cars from the British market from 1982 other than those assembled in Britain is to be demanded by the Transport and General Workers' Union. The union, which claims 70 per cent of Leyland Cars' 85,000 manual workers, is also to press for foreign-originated cars assembled in Britain to include 25 per cent locally manufactured content to save the British car components industry

A look back in anger at Winter Olympics

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, got a rapturous reception when he rallied to the defence of the movement at the closing ceremony of the Winter Games at Lake Placid. Summing them up, our correspondent looks back in anger at 10 days of organized chaos

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Jail cheats' call

Lord Justice Lawton said in the Court of Appeal that benefit-cheating was rite and jail was the only adequate penalty, even for first offenders. He refused a man's appeal against a 12-month sentence for claiming £700 while working and handling stolen goods

Kabul arrests 500 and mops up

Kabul radio reported 500 arrests after the uncovering of Pakistani and American agents. One in five of the city's shops reopened and stopping-up Afghan troops removed the stone barricades erected over the weekend

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Le Monde vote put off

The 180 journalists of *Le Monde* failed to choose their next editor-in-chief despite one and a half days of meetings and three polls. The decision has been deferred to a meeting to be held within three months

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London Transport: Automatic ticketing, intended to save money throughout the Underground, may be scrapped because of government spending cuts

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'Abysmal' schooling

Community homes (formerly known as approved schools) provide their charges with abysmal standards of education, the Schools Inspectorate reports. A study found administrative confusion, lack of objectives, unsuitable curricula, a shortage of specialist teachers and huge variations in starting

Woman saves PC

A woman police constable saved a male colleague from a brutal beating by ramming Chelsea Football Club supporters at Bristol on Saturday, a court was told. She threw herself across him as he lay on the ground and shielded his face from kicks and punches

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Bicycle ban: British Rail begins to back-track and is accused of producing a recipe for confusion

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Peking: Mr Deng steps down as China's Army Chief of Staff

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HOME NEWS

Transport union to demand ban on foreign cars from 1982 after study on strategy to save BL

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Staff

Senior officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union are to press a case for a ban on foreign cars from 1982 on foreign cars for the British market other than those assembled in Britain.

In addition foreign-owned cars assembled in Britain would, if the policy was accepted, have to include "25 per cent British manufactured content" to protect the British car component industry.

The policy, which will be recommended to the union's executive shortly, has been devised in the wake of delivery to the unions of the first part of a two-part study of British Leyland's market prospects and strategy by the Paris-based consultants, Eurofinance.

Despite the large gulf between such an ambition and that of not only Conservative ministers but of their

Labour predecessors as well as the unions, which claims 70,000 manual workers, has apparently been encouraged by the company's view that some restrictions on imports are desirable.

Sir Michael Edwards, the chairman of BL, has told Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, that the company should not have to contend with competitive pressures that are not "reasonable and fair".

Mr Greystoke Hawley, the TGWU's national officer for the motor industry, yesterday cited the example of Spain, from which Ford imported about 50,000 cars last year, compared with 300 exported, and Eastern Europe, from which imports last year totalled 39,000, compared with 400 exported.

Mr Hawley said: "British Leyland cannot be allowed to contract and must be allowed to expand with a fully funded and increased model pro-

gramme". To do so it needed adequate short-term "safeguards" in the shape of import controls.

Mr Terence Duffy, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' president, has rejected an invitation to senior-level talks with Sir Michael aimed at breaking the deadlock over pay.

Mr Duffy has explained that any talks should include Mr Kenneth Cure, the union's executive member responsible for the industry and the union's senior representative on the company joint negotiating committee.

The union side meets on Friday to consider its next step after the failure of talks to reach a settlement. A six-to-four vote by the workforce rejected an offer of 5 per cent in basic increases for production workers, coupled with up to £15 a week in return for agreement to companywide changes in working practices.

No head-on clash over local spending

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Local government would not demand the Government over its proposed cut in council finances if it insisted on a head-on clash, Sir Godfrey Taylor, chairman of the Association of Meritropolitan Authorities (AMA), said yesterday.

It must convince the Government by persuasion that local authorities must have control of their spending within an overall framework.

"What local government does not take on board is the intense feeling on both sides of the House of Commons about how inefficient they believe we are."

Sir Godfrey, addressing a seminar for London authorities on the Local Government Planning and Land Bill, said it was always possible to find a council that had made a silly decision, but local representatives must change the image in which all local government was like that.

Commenting on the proposals for controlling local spending contained in the Bill, he said it was fine for Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to control the Government's expenditure on local services, but he should not try to control a council's spending.

Mr Thomas Cawdron, secretary of the AMA, said: "It is our view that the Government is never going to get the Bill through as it is. We say our system is more understandable

Underground ticketing scheme threatened

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

One of London Transport's biggest potential money-savers, automatic ticketing throughout the Underground system, may have to be stopped because of Government spending cuts.

It that happens, and London Transport and the Greater London Council will have to decide next month, it will be a case of whether to sacrifice the future to pay for the present. For at a cost of about £50m a automated ticketing would generate £5m to £10m a year from people who now travel without paying, and further millions from a reduction in the ticket office and barrier staff of 3,000.

London Transport are extremely reluctant to drop the scheme, which is seen as just

the kind of cost-cutting, labour-saving move the Government is trying to encourage.

It has been had their capital budget of £113m cut by £11m by the GLC, who in turn have had their grant-aided transport budget cut by the government to £273m, £8m in real terms below last year and £50m below what the GLC wanted.

Automatic fare collection is vulnerable because it is a future project, whereas replacement and modernisation of the bus and underground systems, which makes most of London Transport's capital budget, cannot be cut without a further deterioration in the service.

Of the total estimated cost of the project, £86m, some £10m has been authorized by the GLC so far.

Civil Service unions want new department

By Peter Hennessy

Continued from page one

He stood by every word of the article; he rejected the suggestion that it was an unforgivable sin to be disloyal to the Conservative Party to criticize the leadership.

"We are forever getting rid of our leaders," he said. "It has always been said that loyalty is the Tory Party's secret weapon.

"In fact the reverse is true. The Tory Party got rid of Macmillan; it got rid of Heath; Margaret Thatcher stood against Ted Heath; Heath accused her of disloyalty. Goodness me, this goes on all the time."

Mr Sissons asked if Mr Critchley was suggesting that the Conservative Party should "ditch" Mr Thatcher. "Of course I'm not," he replied. "That why had not the traditional Tory reliance on loyalty worked with him?"

Mr Critchley said his attitude was complicated. "Clearly one does have loyalty to one's party, but one has also a loyalty to one's country; and I have always believed that one party, right or wrong, and I always in my political career spoken out when I thought it necessary to do so."

Other loyal and enthusiastic

Criticisms of nuclear safety body 'ill founded'

By Nicholas Hirst, Energy Correspondent

A minister last night vigorously attacked "ill founded allegations" criticisms made recently of the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, the official body which checks on safety regulations at Britain's nuclear power stations.

The weekly House of Commons ritual in which anxious

Even Mr Benn's oratory fails to ruffle the Secretary of State's plumage

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The weekly House of Commons ritual in which anxious MPs question Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, in the vain hope of finding out something about the steel strike, is becoming increasingly like an exercise in drawing blood from a stone.

The casual observer of this unrewarding parliamentary scene must feel that Sir Keith, on leaving the Chamber, retires immediately with his staff into a nuclear explosion-proof bunker into which no news of any kind is allowed to filter except for the occasional newspaper cutting.

One gets the impression that in the unhappy event of Sir Charles Villiers having been dragged screaming from his headquarters by angry steel

workers to be drawn and quartered on Horse Guards Parade, Sir Keith would have heard of it only by a chance cutting from *The Times*.

Indeed, the Secretary of State seems to glory in the frustration of MPs as he tells them that this or that is the responsibility of the management or the unions, and that he really knows nothing about the matter and that in any case he is not going to ask the taxpayers to hand out more money to the steel workers, who can jolly well earn their money through higher productivity.

So it was yesterday, for instance, when Sir Keith was asked about the virtues of belt and braces arbitration as a way of settling the dispute, which is set to last for a third month.

He did not think it was his responsibility to recommend that the taxpayer should be asked to pay money towards something about that in the

newspapers. He seemed to remember reading somewhere that the management had asked the unions to accept arbitration.

When he was next going to meet Sir Charles Villiers an anxious Tory backbencher asked.

Sir Keith replied that he had the greatest confidence in the chairman of British Steel. No meetings with him were planned, but we meet from time to time.

Not even the oratorical prowess of Mr Wedgwood Benn, denouncing him for "destroying the nation's industrial base" for abdicating his responsibility for the security of British Steel, could ruffle Sir Keith's placid countenance.

The session ended, with a glimmer of hope as the Secretary of State promised he would continue to make statements on the strike as the need arose. Clearly that occasion was not yesterday.

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Concessions for Wales refused by minister

By David Felton

Welsh trade union leaders last night failed to get any concessions from Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, on the British Steel Corporation's slimming-down programme in South Wales.

Sir Keith said after a 90-minute meeting with steel and miners' union officials that there had been a "real disagreement" over the corporation's retrenchment programme, which the unions claim could cause the loss of nearly 30,000 jobs in South Wales by August.

Sir Keith said: "I was impressed by the weight of what the unions were saying, although I disagreed with the content." He said he would reply in writing to the Wales TUC's arguments within the next two weeks.

The unions asked for an independent inquiry into the running of the BSC, for the redundancy programme to be extended over a longer period and new managers to be appointed.

Sir Keith rejected those suggestions, but Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC, drew some hope from the fact that he had not, Mr Wright said, rejected them outright.

"We have finally got through to ministers that there is a far worse situation in South Wales than in any other part of the country and that the situation is far worse than they had imagined," Mr Wright said.

Mr Steve Lewis, a divisional organizer of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said: "Round Oak has been the only

stakeholders from those unions under the umbrella of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions last night who service equipment used by ITC workers.

A meeting of some 200 shop stewards from those unions

at the steelworks reaffirmed their earlier decision not to cooperate with ITC members at work.

They were, however, instructed to review the decisions with members on the shop floor.

Earlier, Mr Derek Norton, Hadfields' chairman, was jubilant at his workers' return. He said the trade unions had been bleeding the company to death and in the past 12 months it had lost £20m.

Pickets charged: A picket was charged with assault and eight others with obstruction after angry scenes outside the Crown Cork factory at Tredegar, Gwent, yesterday (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff). Two policemen were slightly injured.

Brick plant to close down

G. H. Downing, a brickmaking company, is to lay off 70 production workers and shut down its Sneyd plant, near Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, until the steel strike is settled.

Mr Douglas Hartley, chairman and managing director, said the plant would be closed at the end of this week for two weeks; he hoped it would be a short-term measure.

Laford, Greater Manchester, nearly 100 teachers and school staff are to go on strike from today.

Teachers' strike is to start tomorrow against the authority's cut in education budget.

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Court of Appeal judge says jail is 'only way' for benefit cheats

A senior Court of Appeal judge in London yesterday hit out at Social Security cheats and declared: "Even first offenders can expect to go to jail."

Lord Justice Lawton said the habit of working while claiming benefits was "rife from one end of the British Isles to the other".

"The time has come when we should say firmly that those who deliberately defraud the social security system should expect to go to prison, albeit that they are going there for their first offence," the judge said. He was sitting with Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Parker.

"There is no other adequate way of dealing with this offence. A suspended sentence has no effect whatsoever, it is regarded as a let-off." Fines were inappropriate because the offenders claimed to have no money, he said. Probation was also seen as "let-off".

"The only possible way of dealing with this class of offence is a loss of liberty," Lord Justice Lawton said. "It does not necessarily follow that loss of liberty should be for a lengthy period."

Many people take the attitude that it is just bad luck to be caught. Even in my own village in Cornwall I happened to speak to a man who had been injured, he said he had to "come off the sick" because "some so-and-so informed on me".

"Somehow or other we have to get this attitude dissipated." Refusing an application by a Lancashire man to appeal

Man running taxi business claimed over £5,000

A man who claimed more than £5,000 in supplementary benefits while running a taxi business was jailed for year yesterday.

Lawrence Taylor, aged 34, a father of three, claimed supplementary benefits almost every week for more than three years, using the money to set up his taxi company, Mr David Robson, for the prosecution, said at Newcastle Crown Court.

He said: "His legitimate earnings were sometimes over £100 a week net. This type of offence is regarded by the general public as something of a semi-permissible fiddle."

In fact it was very serious.

That was why the Department of Health and Social Security, under its new tough policy, brought the prosecution under

the Theft Act instead of the Supplementary Benefit Act, he said.

The department was also bringing it before a Crown Court, where stiffer penalties could be imposed, he added.

Mr Taylor, of Velvill Court, Kingston Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, admitted 29 charges of deception and asked for 139 similar offences to be stricken.

Mr Peter Rennis, defending, said that Mr Taylor continued claiming benefits because of large family debts. It was a case of a man finding himself deeper and deeper in the mire.

Mr Taylor had repaid £500, the court heard.

Judge Orde said Mr Taylor had committed "an enormous fraud".

School classes disrupted by teachers' action

By Our Education Correspondent

returning to school after the half-term break to find their classes disrupted by the continuing industrial action of teachers protesting against cuts in education spending.

In Avon, where the National Union of Teachers' strike is in its fourth week, about 300 teachers will go on strike in Thursday; the action will be repeated in another 10 schools next week. In all, 40 schools are affected.

In Trafford, Greater Manchester, nearly 100 teachers in four secondary and one primary school are to go on indefinite strike from today.

In Leicestershire NUT members in 120 schools are to stage a one-day strike tomorrow in protest against the authority's plans to cut £6m from its 1980-81 education budget.

In Nottinghamshire strike action is in abeyance while talks continue to resolve a dispute over the suspension of a nursery school teacher.

'Ignore compulsive nosey parker' plea

Neighbours of a compulsive nosey parker were urged yesterday to ignore her peeping face at their windows.

The plea was made by Mrs Janet Dyson's solicitor when she appeared before magistrates at Burnley, Yorkshire, for the fourth time accused of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr John Dearden said that Mrs Dyson, aged 44, was second only to the miners' leader, Mr Arthur Scargill, as Barnsley's leading personality. "Her life has been tortuous because of her numerous court appearances. The prosecutions have been more in the nature of persecutions", Mr Dearden said.

Early mosaic discovered at Fishbourne

From Our Correspondent

Possibly one of the earliest Roman mosaics in Britain has been discovered under another mosaic in the floor of the remains of the Roman palace at Fishbourne, near Chichester, West Sussex.

Measuring eight and a half metres square, the mosaic is believed to date from about AD75. It was discovered under the well-known mosaic of a boy on a dolphin from the second century AD, during conservation work.

Part of the mosaic is damaged, but the whole is still being lifted to be put on show somewhere else on the palace site", Mr David Rudkin, the director of the palace said yesterday.

The mosaic is largely a white-on-black geometric pattern.

Forger used reversal method for 'Titians'

Continued from page 1
wood block which was then engraved out by a professional. Then a drawing was made in the reverse sense to the print and all the preparatory drawings for the print would also be in the reverse sense.

Michael McIntyre, aged 32, of Dudley Street, Salford, had taken £700 in illegal payments while working at a garage.

Tom Titian's demand: "Inform on your neighbour if you suspect him of being a social security cheat." That is the suggestion of Mr John Cridland, Conservative MP for Luton, West.

He wants an army of spies to back up the Government investigation of welfare abuse. Their targets would be widows and young mothers who take a live-in lover while claiming benefit, and spinsters who collect unemployment pay after finding a job.

Mr Cridland said he had evidence of benefit cheating from letters sent to him. "They are criminals and I see nothing wrong in asking neighbours and acquaintances to bring them to justice."

But the Claimants' and Unemployed Workers' Union was aghast at the idea. A spokesman of the union, Mr Joseph Kenyon, said: "This is a recipe for setting people at each other's throats and the beginning of the Gestapo tactics Hitler thrived on, with everyone spying on everyone else."

We have investigated thousands of cases and often we have found the DHSS investigators to be bunglers who act as a law unto themselves."

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He suggests that the forger may have been working in the print workshop of Bernardino Benialo in Venice, who published several of Titian's prints.

He dates the forgeries to the decade 1515 to 1525, on the basis of the clothes worn by the figures that the forger has added to the compositions.



"Forest Landscape", in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, hitherto considered to be one of Titian's best landscape drawings and now exposed—a forgery by Dr Peter Dreyer, of the Prussian State Museum, Berlin.

New Irish Primate is surprised by choice

From Annabel Ferriman Dublin

The Right Rev John Ward Armstrong, Bishop of Cashel and Ossory, was elected the Church of Ireland's Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland yesterday in succession to Dr George Simms, who retired on February 11 after more than 10 years.

Archbishop Armstrong, aged 64, who has a special interest in ecumenism, is chairman of the Irish Council of Churches and has been a bishop for 12 years.

Eleven bishops of the Church of Ireland took an hour and a half to reach their decision at



Archbishop Armstrong: Special interest in ecumenism.

Wolverhampton theatre closes early

From Our Correspondent

Wolverhampton's 86-year-old Grand Theatre, which once included Kenneth More and Peggy Mount in its repertory company, closed yesterday, two weeks ahead of schedule.

The closure was precipitated by its bank freezing its current account, so no wages could be paid. This was to have been the final week of the pantomime, Aladdin, starring Berale Winters but the company has dispersed. People with tickets will become creditors.

The theatre was put in an impossible financial position when Wolverhampton Borough Council refused to renew its annual £34,000 grant.

There might be some concern after the earthquake as to its relevance to the concept of disposing of waste in geological formations, but south-west Scotland had been a region characterised by an anomalously low frequency of earthquakes compared with the rest of Britain, Mr Gray said.

Mrs Dyson, of Wentwistle Road, Penistone, near Barnsley, pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and bound over for a further year in the sum of £150.

A fence divides our properties. My husband has put wire netting on it and a rose bush, but she persists in climbing over it", Mrs Matthews said.

The lower earnings limit below which no Class 1 contributions are payable, by employer or employee, is being raised to £223 a week.

The upper earnings limit up to which Class 1 contributions are payable will be raised to £165 a week.

The percentage rates of contribution for employers and employees will also be increased to 13.7% and 6.75% respectively for employees who are not contracted-out. For those who are contracted-

Big fines for cyanide dumping

From Our Correspondent

Wolverhampton

There was a quick conclusion to the cyanide dumping case which ended its eighth week at Wolverhampton Crown Court yesterday. The trial had been expected to continue until Easter.

The prosecution recast the charges and the four defendants pleaded guilty to specific counts after the prosecution had agreed to strike out the conspiracy charges.

Judge Cheryn Talbot emphasized: "Depositing toxic waste must be regarded seriously. It is very anti-social".

David Hobbs, aged 32, of Bridgewood, Telford, Salop, pleaded guilty to dumping cyanide at Mold, West Midlands, which was polluting and likely to give rise to environmental hazard. He was jailed for six months suspended for two years and fined £350.

Alfred Paddock, aged 39, of Bridge Cross Road, Chasetown, Cannock, Staffs, was also fined after admitting similar offences.

Pleading guilty to the same charges, Ronald McCrum, aged 44, of Leicester Road, Hinckley, was jailed for 12 months, suspended for two years, and fined £500.

Ronald Low, aged 39, of Stirling Drive, Fife, was given a six-month sentence for permitting toxic substances to be loaded at Birkenhead for dumping at sea; and Brassway Waste Disposal Ltd, of Leabrook Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, was fined £1,000 for similar dumping at sea.

He said he hoped that by the end of his period as archbishop they would be a step nearer a reconciled Ulster "in which Protestants and Roman Catholics could sit down together and be happy friends".

Archbishop Armstrong, who was ordained as a priest in 1939, said he was in favour of the ordination of women and thought most of the dairy was too, but that only 45 per cent of the clergy was, with 25 per cent sitting on the fence and the rest against.

He said he hoped that by the end of his period as archbishop they would be a step nearer a reconciled Ulster "in which Protestants and Roman Catholics could sit down together and be happy friends".

Under rule 43 of the prison

rules, the governor is empowered to remove a prisoner from association with others for up to 24 hours on his own initiative". Mr Sedley said.

"This is open to extension, with the authority of the Secretary of State or the board of Governors. He alleged that the recommen-

Tremor shakes Stoke

A minor earth tremor was felt in Stoke-on-Trent yesterday. Windows were rattled and furniture moved in Burslem and Hanley, but no structural damage was reported.

Only 86 salmon have been landed on the river Eden, in Cumbria, since the season opened on January 15, compared with 111 in the same period last year.

Salmon catch falls

Only 86 salmon have been landed on the river Eden, in Cumbria, since the season opened on January 15, compared with 111 in the same period last year.

A spokesman for British Rail said the board did not wish to discuss any proposals in detail.

The meeting was one of a series, and no date for an announcement had been set.

He welcomed the fact that BR

was beginning to think of easing the restrictions, imposed on January 2 after a two-year experiment when all bicycles travelled free. But the package would not work, he said.

British Rail said its con-

courses were too crowded to allow bicycles to travel with commuters, but it proposed to extend them to travel against the crowds.

"It is not logical", Mr Ambrose said.

He welcomed the fact that BR

was beginning to think of easing

the restrictions, imposed on

January 2 after a two-year ex-

periment when all bicycles travelled free. But the package would not work, he said.

A spokesman for British Rail

said the board did not wish to

discuss any proposals in detail.

The meeting was one of a series,

and no date for an announce-

ment had been set.

British Rail has started back-

pedalling over its ban on bi-

cycles on London's commuter-

trains during peak hours,

cycling pressure groups reported

yesterday after a meeting with

the British Railways Board.

But it has produced a "recep-

ture for the complete and utter

shambles", according to Mr

Anthony Ambrose, chairman of

the London Cycling Campaign,

one of four groups involved in

the talks.

Neither station staff nor

cyclists will know whether they

are coming or going if these

proposals are implemented", Mr

Ambrose said. "They would

lead to total confusion on station

platforms during peak travelling times."

British Rail's proposals are

said to include partially lifting the

ban to allow bicycles to travel free

at peak times, but not on the new rolling stock

being introduced as Waterloo

fasting cycles of approved de-

sign would be allowed free at all times in either direction.

Southern, and on the Eastern

Region, Liverpool Street would</

OVERSEAS

Torture allegations as Rhodesian repatriation programme is suspended for election period

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 25

The programme of repatriating Rhodesian refugees from Zambia and Mozambique was suspended today for the duration of this week's election amid complaints about unnecessary delays in the movement of refugees from Mozambique and allegations of torture during the screening of young men returning from Zambia.

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) which is responsible for the repatriation programme, this morning a total of 33,428 refugees had returned to Rhodesia. The repatriations started on January 1. Of this total more than 18,000 had come from Botswana, nearly 12,000 from Mozambique and more than 4,000 from Zambia. Repatriations from Botswana are now complete.

Mr Nicholas Morris, who is in charge of the UNHCR operation in Rhodesia, today expressed disappointment that it had not been possible to bring more people back from Zambia and Mozambique.

In particular, he felt that substantially more refugees from Mozambique could have returned if it had been possible to get the repatriation programme under way earlier and if restrictions had not been placed by the authorities on the number of young men who were allowed to enter the country in each daily refugee quota.

There were 150,000 Rhodesian refugees in Mozambique and it was initially hoped that more than 30,000 could be brought back before the election. Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party believes the numbers have been deliberately kept down because most of the refugees are Zanu (PF) supporters.

Repatriation from Mozam-

bique should have started on January 21 but because of problems in finding a site for a reception area, the first refugees did not arrive until February 4. Since then, arrivals have been running at just over 500 a day instead of about 1,000 a day as originally planned.

The main reason for this slowdown was a ruling by the Rhodesian authorities, supported by Lord Soames, the Governor, that only 400 men of military age could be allowed to enter the country as refugees each day. In a letter from Government House to the UNHCR at the weekend it was explained that this was being done for security reasons.

It was pointed out that an overwhelming majority of the refugees returning from Mozambique were young men and, according to official sources, there is evidence that some of them have joined up with Zanu guerrillas who have not reported to embassy areas.

The UNHCR view is that it was understandable that families should have made their way back first to ensure it was safe for them to go back.

The main cause for the delay in the return of refugees from Zambia appears to have been reports that people were being tortured at the Gwai river reception centre in an attempt by the Rhodesian police to obtain confessions that they had undergone military training while they were outside the country.

The UNHCR had hoped that 14,000 of the 37,000 refugees in Zambia would have returned before the election. As it has turned out, only the Solwezi ones have come back and a further 3,000 living in Lusaka have not begun to move.

Problems involving the return of refugees from Zambia began

when the police at Gwai river, in the north-west of the country, started holding refugees whom they suspected of having undergone military training.

A total of 130 refugees were detained, of whom 91 were sent back to Zambia after admissions had been extracted from them. Of the rest, all but five who are still being detained (two may be freed today) have been sent to their homes in Rhodesia.

The first allegation of maltreatment was made on February 10 when one of a group of 16 people who had been questioned by the police said he had been tortured. Two days later another group was freed and made similar claims. Four of them made detailed statements about their maltreatment, which included electric shock treatment.

Shortly afterwards, similar allegations were made by a group of 35 people who were sent back to Zambia after signing affidavits that they had undergone training. All but one made signed statements that they had been tortured and their affidavits had been made under duress. Two said they had received electric shock treatment. Another said he had been punched until he fainted and a fourth alleged he had been hit against a wall and kicked in the stomach.

The allegations of torture have been referred to the Governor who has told the UNHCR that investigations are in hand. Privately, the British are expressing some doubt about the torture claims, pointing out that a medical check carried out on those who returned to Zambia showed no sign of electric shock treatment. It is also pointed out that the refugee reception centre is regularly monitored by a British police adviser and members of the Commonwealth monitoring force.

Problems involving the return of refugees from Zambia began

Dr Nyerere alleges poll interference

From Our Own Correspondent
Dar es Salaam, Feb 25

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania announced today his country would not recognize the results of this week's Rhodesian independence elections if the Patriotic Front failed to win.

He accused Britain of interfering with the ballot and said: "The results that are going to be announced by the Governor (Lord) Soames are going to be rigged results."

Dr Nyerere, speaking to correspondents in his Dar es Salaam State House, said he would recognize the result only if Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo won because it would be a victory "in spite of the trickery, in spite of the perfidiousness and in spite of the huge attempts to prevent them from winning".

Dr Nyerere further indicated that if the British Government recognized a Rhodesian government resulting from the elections which was not led by the Patriotic Front Tanzania would break off diplomatic relations with London—as it did after the 1965 Rhodesian Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

As chairman of the five black African "front line states" supporting the Patriotic Front, he said he was about to send invitations to the other front line leaders (of Mozambique, Angola, Botswana and Zambia) to attend a meeting to discuss Rhodesia.

Diplomatic sources said it now seemed likely the presidents would meet immediately after the elections to consider their joint response to the outcome.

Uganda assistance: President Godfrey Binafe of Uganda said today that Britain had adopted an anti-Patriotic Front attitude in Rhodesia and said Uganda would give moral and material assistance to the front if war returned to that country.—Reuter.

Zambia denies report of Kaunda murder attempt

The Zambian High Commission in London yesterday described as "ridiculous" a report which appeared in The Times from Salisbury on Saturday alleging that there had been an attempt on the life of President Kaunda by Army officers.

In the report the National Observer quoted "military intelligence sources" as saying that the attempt was made in the last week of January. The President was forced to take refuge on the roof of State House and nine officers were later hanged in a Lucas prison.

In a statement, Miss Louise Chibesakunda, the High Commissioner, said the National Observer had one intention to malign the Zambian defence forces and create despondency in the country.

Yard detectives join South African inquiry into tanker sinking

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 25

Two senior Scotland Yard detectives have arrived in Johannesburg to investigate a South African link in the sinking of the superanker Salem and the disappearance of its cargo of 190,000 tons of crude

oil.

Chief Supt Peter Griggs and Det. Inspector R. Golding are

working with Colonel Nollie Hulme, head of the Johannesburg commercial branch at John Vorster Square, the city's police headquarters.

The Salem sank off Dakar,

A symbolic step by Zipra towards integrated army

From Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, Feb 25

The first symbolic step towards the integration of Southern Rhodesia's security forces and the two guerrilla groups into a new Zimbabwean national army was taken today when 500 guerrillas arrived at a special new camp south of Bulawayo.

The guerrillas are all members of Zipra, the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party. They were brought in from their assembly areas along the border with Botswana to start a programme of "conversion" to conventional soldiering.

The men will be taught drill and the use and maintenance of the Rhodesian GS standard issue rifle (modelled on the Nato FN rifle). Until now their main infantry weapon has been the Kalashnikov AK 47 Soviet-style assault rifle.

In charge of the training programme is Major Richard Henton of the Royal Artillery, supported by 30 British NCO's and 16 New Zealanders, all from the Commonwealth Monitoring Group (CMG).

Major Henton said in Salisbury tonight that Zipra had been invited to take part in an exercise similar to today's with Zipra, and had "welcomed" the idea.

Assuming that the fusion of forces gathers momentum from today's faltering start it could become a process of integration unique in military history. It is already Zimbabwe's principal short-term hope for peace and stability after independence.

The Zipra force, which arrived to take possession of a specially prepared off-shore portion of the High Acres training area near the town of Essevare today, is already a fully constituted battalion and its members received at least six months' guerrilla training during the

Uganda assistance: President Godfrey Binafe of Uganda said today that Britain had adopted an anti-Patriotic Front attitude in Rhodesia and said Uganda would give moral and material assistance to the front if war returned to that country.—Reuter.

Despair and starvation in midst of plenty

From Dan van der Vat
Sipolilo, Feb 25

In this dreary artificial community of the hot Zambesi valley there are about 2,000 sons—women, children and old men. There are no young people, no hope, no place. A Canadian woman doctor with our party confirmed that there was widespread kwashiorkor (malnutrition) among the ragged children.

The District Commissioner, Mr Barry Enslin, told us the district should have a population of 30,000, but our dislocation had reduced this to about half. The area is close to the Mozambique frontier and was the target of frequent incursions. Until the ceasefire it was specially notorious for the level of its violence because rival guerrilla factions fought each other as well as terrorizing the population.

Because of the war, nobody lives in it. The young men are long gone to look for work elsewhere or to avoid guerrilla pressures. The only signs of human life are the slums of unnaturally cramped kraals, each made up of several roundels standing in the dust, the while surrounded by a concentration camp-style fence with armed guards at the gate, illustrating the two overriding issues in the forthcoming election: peace and land.

The Sipolilo district, administered from the village of the same name, used to be one of the most productive agricultural areas in Rhodesia until the war came. The "commercial" (i.e. white) farming area known as the Horseshoe is still highly productive, but traditional black agriculture has been ruined. And there is starvation in the midst of plenty, despite relief efforts.

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Until a week ago, he said, there had been some 200 incidents, including sightings of guerrillas and criminal acts in the district. Now there was an almost complete lull. About 260 guerrillas are thought to have gone to ground in the area, according to the British election supervisor,

The cargo was bought on the high seas by Shell International, a normal procedure under oil company methods.

That was the last seen of the Salem until it was spotted lying off Dakar by the tanker British Trident on January 16.

Because South Africa is forced to buy its oil on the open market owing to the Arab embargo on supplies, suspicion has been aroused that the Salem's cargo was bought clandestinely by South Africa which also had something to do with the mystery sinking.

According to the Afrikaans-language newspaper Rapport a

Senegal, on January 17 after a series of mystery explosions.

But the oil slicks left behind were nothing like what would have been expected from a cargo of 190,000 tons.

There have been allegations that the Salem, with the first two letters of its name painted out and an "E" added, unloaded at an offshore oil terminal off Durban, South Africa, on the night of December 27/28.

The Salem was owned by a Monrovia registered company, Oxford Shipping, when it left Vorster Square, the city's police headquarters.

The Salem sank off Dakar,

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SPORT

Olympic Games

Elegy for the departed spirit of chaos at the spartan Games

From John Hemmey

Lake Placid, Feb 25
Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, at the ceremony of the closing ceremony of the third Winter Games here last night, gave a ringing call in defence of his movement. Departing from his now-familiar address, on these occasions the bare formal statement as required by protocol, he said:

"I feel the Games here have proved that we can do something to return to the mutual understanding of man. [Applause, after which he was on with emotion, throbbing in his voice], what we have in common and not what our differences are. If we can come together it will be for a better world which will avoid the holocaust which may well be upon us if we are not careful."

The little speech was so rapturously received by the packed house of 8,500 in the Olympic arena that the applause lasted for nearly a minute. It was a minute. It made worth while an evening that would otherwise be rendered for rancorous cacophony.

As far as the competitors are concerned, the atmosphere is not right, and it has been warming to note the absence of any rancour among them or between them and spectators, except occasionally at ice-hockey, which has its own culture of its own.

All the same, for many of us here in the Isle of Man, as spectators the Games were a severe trial. From the first day, when a door opened in what purported to be a hotel at Saranac Lake about 100 yards from where the local bank extorted £100 at a rate of \$2.17 to the £ (against the market rate of \$2.28) life was difficult.

In an Olympic-going career stretching back to the 1960s, I have never known one so ill-organized for public and press alike. Quite early in the proceedings I feared a total loss of self-control, not of one's temper but of one's reason, as the frustrations piled up.

The first reaction was one of insult. How could anyone feel that it would be proper to offer a visitor a "room" that con-



tained nothing, literally nothing, beyond a small bed, a small bedside locker, a small bedside lamp and a large bedside bible? Was it really too much to expect the host to put a jacket in, a cup board to hang anything on?

Was a window regarded as an expendable refinement, or any form of ventilation, or a towel, or a suspicion of running water, or a pair of roller skates that might bring one to the distant bathroom before the rest of the horde in marginally better accommodation, claimed it?

Things change, of course, as they had to under outraged protest, but why be satisfied with a performance that is neither decent nor inventive? If this sounds a personal lament, I put it forward as a stark example of what many people here have suffered to a greater or lesser extent.

Curry's anger could never be sure of a sympathetic American ear. All too often one was regarded as something of a victim or nothing more serious than a regard for justice.

I have filed tele messages from from the hotel and never found the problem so acute, the incompetence so profound. On one occasion, nearly driven out of my mind by the confusion, by the sheer inability to cope, I was reduced to the generalities of the other side of the counter that "with those grey hairs you'd better calm down or you're liable to have a heart attack." Yet I think I can claim to be of equally disposition in the ordinary way.

Fassi under fire: US girl's world boycott

Lake Placid, Feb 25—

Linda

Fassi, the Olympic figure skating silver medallist, may not compete in next month's world championships because of a disagreement over the judging here. Frank Carroll, her coach, said: "The American family were upset about the judging which he said led to her defeat by Anett Pötsch of East Germany, whom she had beaten in 1978."

"Right now it doesn't look as though she will go to Dortmund though we want to go home and think about it for a few days," said Carroll. "But it's a possibility. If Linda is much better or the same, she will go."

Miss Pötsch won with 181.00 points to Linda's 178.88 and 161.50 for Miss Fratianne. The United States and Japanese judges voted for Miss Fratianne, while seven European judges preferred Miss Pötsch.

"The judges went against Linda," Mr Carroll said. "We knew the German judges would go for Anett, but when all the other members on the panel went against you, you have no chance."

Mr Carroll, an American coach, Carlo Fassi, who trains the British girl's Olympic champion, Robin Cousins, for influencing judges how to vote. Carlo Fassi's members went against her and he and his wife, Sandra Dubrowski, were asked to leave.

Mr Carroll would not elaborate, except to say that he felt Mr Fassi had persuaded the Yugoslav judge to vote for Emi Watanabe of Japan, in the figures. Miss Watanabe is now trained by Mr Fassi, who will also be coaching the young Yugoslav hope, Sandra Dubrowski, next year, Mr Carroll said.

At a recent Japanese meeting, Mr Fassi, an American of Italian origin who runs a coaching school in Denver, trains skaters from many nations.

Unexpectedly, John Curry

appeared at the last to give a performance that was neither decent nor inventive, as I understand it, that is inventive but beyond her or my powers of understanding. Right to the end the LPOOC could not fail to cause offence. It had not occurred to them that the competition was for professionals (indeed, two professionals, because Dorothy Hamill, also an Olympic champion of 1976, put in a timid appearance, too) might be regarded as something of a victim or nothing more serious than a regard for justice.

Whether one's personal hardship here, it would be a tragedy if such an international festival of sport were allowed to wither away.

Some American coaches are beginning to wonder if that is what

Mr Fassi, an American of Italian origin who runs a coaching school in Denver, trains skaters from many nations.

make better male models than Boat Race oarsmen. But it is not really the sort of ploy I would consider."

"You know, too, that we are not too happy with Oxford's oarsmen," said Mr Carroll. "Miss Diggins showed the customary what she could do in the way of winning strops. She had a considerable local following, as was inevitable with such a sporting celebrity who was here."

Miss Diggins lives at Brighton

has a sports shop at Hove and Worthing, and is the only woman permitted to compete in the Sussex Men's Squash League. She has made hardly any errors and—because Mrs Diggins never achieved any momentum and failed to do justice to her skill—she has come from Stoke-on-Trent not far from London, where she has been coaching in Mansfield that apposite making her the most highly paid women's squash coach in the world. She is a powerful player whose unusual strokes prevent her from finishing off games that seem to be hers for the taking.

Last evening, Miss Smith hit 23 winning shots and never made a mistake until she had won the competition, which she did in the 22 minutes at the Coral Squash Cup, Hove, last evening. This was uncharacteristically quick, and was made possible because Mrs Diggins never achieved any momentum and failed to do justice to her skill—she has come from Stoke-on-Trent not far from London, where she has been coaching in Mansfield that apposite making her the most highly paid women's squash coach in the world. She is a powerful player whose unusual strokes prevent her from finishing off games that seem to be hers for the taking.

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Fashion

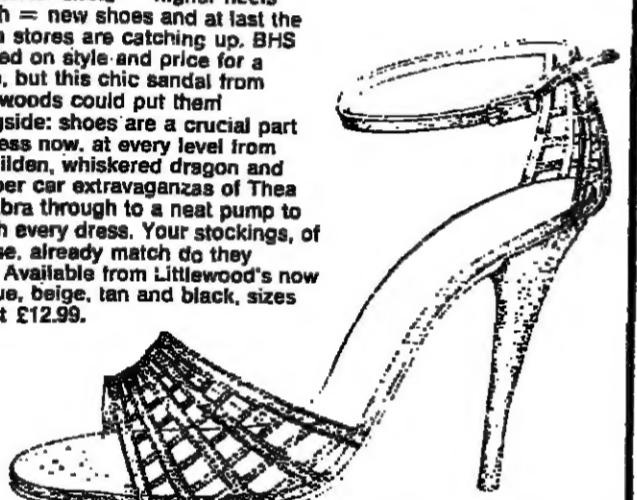
by
Prudence Glynn

Israel in Egypt

In about 1500 BC Moses, who had a bad stutter (a fact neglected in Hollywood epics), sent his brother Aaron on a diplomatic mission to Pharaoh. That, if my information is correct, was the last such exchange between Israelis and Egyptians at ambassadorial level and also, so far as I know, Aaron was not escorted on that occasion by his wife. Thus today's formal presentation of credentials between ambassadors makes history because, beside her husband in Cairo, will be Mrs Ben-Elissar. Egypt by the way has fielded a somewhat older bachelor in return. I look forward on my next visit to Tel Aviv to finding out whether his private secretary is doing the cooking or whether he has managed to bring along some of those "scrabbling, giggling servants" (Evelyn's Weugh's words, not mine) who do still exist beside the Nile and certainly do not once you have turned sharp left up the coast.

I imagine many women think

• Shorter skirts = higher heels which = new shoes and at last the chain stores are catching up. BHS has led on style and price for a while, but this chic sandal from Littlewoods could put them alongside: shoes are a crucial part of dress now, at every level from the gilded, whiskered dragon and bumper car extravaganzas of Thea Cadabra through to a neat pump to match every dress. Your stockings, of course, already match do they? Not available from Littlewoods now in blue, beige, tan and black, sizes 3-7 at £12.99.



that to be an ambassador's wife is to be something between Mrs ICI and The Queen, waving an imperious hand at efficient staff as you dip into the limousine and head for the hair-dresser.

Wrong. To be the wife of an ambassador in these days is to have to appear at ease when you just know that the toast has been wrecked, and the Housewife of the Year writ large. My very favourite story is of that superb hostess, Lady Henderson, grovelling with the chef on buns and knees under the banqueting table at the embassy in Paris only to discover that, for a Royal bout that evening there was no way the right number of guests could be seated...

The damask table cloths, eventually delivered by the Department of the Environment, were all three feet too short. She made do with a quick bit of carpentry, a lot of flowers and I rather think her mother's lace veil to plaster over the joins in the table and napery. There were of course a few gold epergnes to help out.

Mrs Ben-Elissar was greatly cheered when I told her this story because her first problems are going to be domestic. She has yet to find a residence in Cairo and they have to adjust to a life which will surely must be more formal. Her husband has been the director general of the Prime Minister's

office. He comes from a modest background, escaping from Germany in the war with the papers of another child during an exchange of prisoners. His home was a small town in Poland.

Cairo is not new to Mrs Ben-Elissar. She has been twice, her husband more often, leading the talks between the nations in January 1977 "while I was sitting at home and bitching about being left behind. Do you ever get the time to talk to your husband? Men in public life are always so busy".

But the ambassador is not the only busy one. His wife works in adult education, for the Institute for Leadership Development section. She has a daughter of 25 by a previous marriage who teaches English literature: "We were so pleased when she decided to return to this country, because it is small and she had travelled a lot".

Mrs Ben-Elissar, born in Jerusalem, has also travelled widely. "London? Marvellous, because you can get absolutely anything and everything there. And your people are so friendly. Most places in the world if you ask someone the way, or the time they think you may be someone dangerous, or they just do not want to be bothered". Her life as the wife of a senior United Nations executive in Nigeria, Liberia and Switzerland has certainly prepared her for the diplomatic task of starting an embassy from scratch.

Scratch means everything from the cutters to the toothbrushes, via the potato peeler and the cooker; two sets of equipment, of course, for Orthodox visitors. Mrs Ben-Elissar expects a lot of visitors. "You see, in Egypt they have always been free to move around across their immediate borders by road. We have been isolated."

Private guests will eat off a modest dinner service of 16 place settings made in superb Israeli ceramics by Lapid. Officials will get the benefit of the finest china by Naman: 30 sets emblazoned with the star of the state, and delivered in approximately six weeks. As much furniture as possible will be the work of Israeli craftsmen, and the decor of the house clear, clean-cut and simple—Mesquite rugs, fine pottery.

But what to wear? Even in the so-called liberated 80s the sun specs say Yves St Laurent; the heart says, Hope.

wives of ambassadors get picked off for below downy, flashy, or nuts. Mrs Ben-Elissar does start with the advantage of a pretty figure, great personal style and the ability to carry clothes well.

Having travelled in both countries my guess is that the informality and the sort of khaki-coloured brusqueness of the warrior state, where no-one appears to wear long evening dresses ever, will need to be modified by the far more formal climate of dress in Egypt, which retains enormous French influence in dress. But in Cairo, like is your market. What Mrs Ben-Elissar is going to have to do is to conform in order not to appear to disregard her host country's views on what is *comme il faut*. Preferring perhaps a simple dress, she will have to do sequins.

She is far too clever not to understand this, let alone to resent it. Dress after all reflects the society which wears it and who is to say that knocking about in an easy fitting pair of jeans tells you more about the power and confidence of the wearer than does a formal ball gown. Women are enormously influential in Egypt.

Mrs Ben-Elissar has most of her clothes made privately. With a strong eye for fashion, and a very practical knowledge of her figure and her colouring she finds the work of adapting ideas and shapes rewarding, too. For her new post she has shopped with Gottex and would have liked to patronise Oberson, Israel's highest rated couturier: "but the price!" Luckily she has not got to cope with a massive climatic change and what her own country does best are the coloured lightweight things ideal for Cairo.

She does love meeting people, she does like entertaining, she gets on well with government and wants them to get to know Israel through me. Of course there is a big international very sophisticated community, but it is Egypt I want to know." Language problems, is the dishwasher going to turn up in time, what luck that Alexander could make her one pair of gold sandals to go with everything.

"Sometimes I think I'll have to wake up, sometimes I think it's unreal. All my life I have lived in a country in a state of conflict, every memory is of war. Now at last we have a chance for peace, and I have the chance to play a part in that new understanding."

The sun specs say Yves St Laurent; the heart says, Hope.



THE LONDON COLLECTIONS AUTUMN/WINTER '80

MARCH 24, 25, 26, 27 OPENING HOURS 9 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
1 HAMILTON PLACE
LONDON W1

THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL
SOCIETY
4 HAMILTON PLACE
LONDON W1

THE PARK LANE HOTEL
111 PICCADILLY,
LONDON W1
TWELVE FASHION SHOWS WILL BE
ORGANISED BY
NIGEL FORTINER AND BERNARD TRUX
ON MARCH 24TH, TUESDAY 25TH
AND WEDNESDAY 26TH MARCH
AT 10 A.M., 12 NOON, 2 P.M. AND
4 P.M. IN THE ART DECO BALLROOM
OF THE PARK LANE HOTEL,
PICCADILLY

FASHION SHOW TICKETS £2.00 EACH
(PLEASE STATE PREFERRED AND
ALTERNATIVE TIMES)

ADMISSION TO ALL THREE
EXHIBITION CENTRES UPON
PURCHASE OF £2.00 MAGAZINE

NO ADMISSION TO FASHION
SHOWS WITHOUT PRIOR
ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION

FOR ADVANCE FASHION SHOW
AND EXHIBITION ENTRY PLEASE
FORWARD A CHEQUE FOR £4.00
AND A STAMPED ADDRESSED
ENVELOPE TO
FASHION PROMOTIONS
32 WIGGINGTON STREET
COVENT GARDEN
LONDON WC2E 7BD

MAKE-UP BY REVOLVER
HAIR BY SCHUM
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
BY M. GERAUD

the South of France

from

B
ai
Well take

REGARD FAIRE
AVENUE

Women in advertising

An assembly line operator ice skating in the evenings; a policewoman playing badminton at the club; doing a milk-round, cycling, camping and playing ping pong: this is how many women today want to see themselves depicted in advertisements. by the same token, they do not want to be seen as hairdressers, shop assistants or florists, and nor do

The finding that a police-woman scores higher than a florist came from an advertising agency, D'Arcy MacManus and Masius when they decided to scour the country for "A Mars a day helps you work, rest and play" model, needed a woman, and decided to send in a market research team. What surprised them when they came to collate their findings was the very ordinariness of the jobs aspired to. The women they talked to either did not want to become stotic scientists or Concorde pilots, or simply never conceived such a thing possible.

More interesting, perhaps, is the implicit suggestion that the days of the housewife seem either by herself or by others as pure mindless drudge are over—or why mention hairdresser rather than housewife as bottom of the list?

The discussions that followed the advertisements were obviously very lively. The women talked about just what sort of domestic help they could expect from their hus-

bands, and agreed that polishing a table was a bit "effeminate" for a man. Working mothers liked the idea of a quickly prepared nourishing cereal. However, they shied away from the hard nosed career woman image, particularly when done up in shirt and tie (as in the breakfast cereal ad). All agreed that small children were more likely to cause headaches than a day at work. Most of them, in fact, saw work as a privilege rather than a burden.

From these talks emerged a series of conclusions. Women, say D'Arcy MacManus and Masius, do not wish any longer to be portrayed as enjoying domestic work, and bitterly resent it being considered the main focus of their days. Nor do they wish to occupy the "supporting" role in the lives of others—hence perhaps their desire to be seen playing ping pong themselves, rather than smirking with pride at their children playing. And more passionately than anything, they object to being portrayed as gullible and uncritical. The ideal advertising lady of today? an independent, discriminating woman, working in some rather unusual job, advertising a labour saving convenience product.

Caroline Moorehead

ILLUSTRATION
BY JAN LANGAN



SWISS
FINE DRESS FABRICS
87 Baker Street, W1,
01-535 5876
3 mins. Baker St. Station

PARLIAMENT, February 25, 1980

Cutback in steel industry will have to be greater if BSC does not increase productivity

House of Commons

Against the British Steel Corporation increasing its productivity the reduction in the cost of the industry would have to be even greater than now, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry (Leeds, North-East, C). I warned at question time that Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet East, C) had asked when Sir Keith Joseph next expected to meet the City of London Police.

Sir Keith Joseph—I have full confidence in the chairman of BSC (Sir Charles Villiers). I have no meeting with him planned, but we meet from time to time.

Mr Jonathan Aitken—The chairman and management of BSC would welcome it if the strike were to be settled by some form of independent arbitration. The ordinary man in the street finds it difficult to understand why the leaders of the main steel trade unions should be so adamantly opposed to any such form of arbitration.

Sir Keith Joseph—They not at least seek to ballot their own members before negotiating so opposed to it?

Sir Keith Joseph—Yes. The chairman and management will speak for

themselves. I think I saw in reb

ports that the management had accepted arbitration.

Mr David Wilcock (Walsall, North, Lab)—The fact is that the only thing preventing a settlement is Sir Keith Joseph's veto. Why does he continue to do this?

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Essential for BSC to break even

The possibility of further job losses in connection with the steel strike was stated by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, during other questions on the strike.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab) had asked him—Does not his policy of non-intervention increasingly seem self-wounding, short-sighted and stiff-necked?

Have not the cash limits been exceeded already by the cost of the strike? He must intervene to safeguard the whole of our economic life.

Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North East, C)—The cash limits have not already been exceeded for next year by the strike, let alone any more.

This will make it essential for BSC to break even by all the means necessary, including disposals, an attack on overheads and stock and every other means available to management including a further loss of jobs if that becomes necessary.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C)—Does he agree that the longer the strike goes on, the longer the disruption and steel production and get steel production going again and the greater will be the import penetration immediately after the strike. Much of this penetration will be maintained.

What long-term market share has BSC lost through the strike?

Disapproval of vetting of juries in Northants

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, disapproves of and decries the Northamptonshire Police practice of vetting all jury panels against the records of the Criminal Record Bureau.

He said that during exchanges in which Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) asked—Will he explain how instructions about jury vetting can be given on Chief Officers of police who do not abide by the guidelines—Mr Joseph said:

Sir Michael Havers—When the guidelines were issued, the Home Office issued a circular saying that all cases where checks were to be made should be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In March 1978, in response to the attention of the Home Office and the Law Officers that Northampton Police were checking all jury panels against C.R.B. records, this information was passed to prosecuting counsel.

"My predecessor expressed grave concern at the failure to follow the guidelines in the circular. The Home Office investigated the matter and in June last year received a report from the Association of Chief Police Officers that the guidelines were being adhered to by all forces.

It was not known in Northamptonshire, the former practice had been discontinued. The Home Office are inquiring into the latest allegation. I completely disapprove of and thoroughly disbelieve what has happened.

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Mr Benn wants BSC debt burden eased

The nationalization of the steel industry had gravely damaged the country's steel service, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, told the TUC that day, asked him—if he was to listen to the TUC with regard to the steel industry overall in Great Britain, he would hear from them that the debt burden is not prepared to re-examine the annual tonnage target of only 50 million tonnes for Britain. Is this not strategically wrong for the country?

Sir Keith Joseph—The record on political judgments about the size of the steel for steel is not good. What would you do if I undertook to do the TUC's job for it?

Mr Wedgwood Benn (Bristol, South-East, Lab)—The maintenance of a strong and expanding steel industry is a vital national resource from which the Government can absent itself. Import penetration, much of it subsidized, is undermining investment which taxpayers have already put into the steel industry.

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Mr John Morris, then Opposition Member of Parliament for Northants (North-East, C)—Would he confirm that it is not the role of Cabinet ministers, whether Lord Chancellors or Home Secretaries, to interfere with the guidelines in the circular in any way?

Mr Michael Havers—When the guidelines were issued, the Home Office issued a circular saying that all cases where checks were to be made should be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In March 1978, in response to the attention of the Home Office and the Law Officers that Northampton Police were checking all jury panels against C.R.B. records, this information was passed to prosecuting counsel.

My predecessor expressed grave concern at the failure to follow the guidelines in the circular. The Home Office investigated the matter and in June last year received a report from the Association of Chief Police Officers that the guidelines

Edward Heath, a member of the Brandt Commission, on the urgent need to close the gap between the industrialized nations and the developing world

Oil and aid: the axis that could create a new order

The report of the Brandt Commission is dominated by one major theme: the action proposed for dealing with the problems of the North and the South, the developed and developing worlds, must be of benefit to both sides. Moreover, if the proposals are to be implemented by governments, it is essential to demonstrate to public opinion that each side has a mutual interest in achieving these objectives. That all 13 members of the commission draw from every continent and covering the whole political spectrum, have agreed, after two years' work, on what is required in the present political and economic circumstances is surely something which should give governments cause to heed our recommendations.

Now is the time when we could talk about aid in the sense of an industrial country handing over funds to an underdeveloped one without thought of self-interest. The developing countries themselves abhor the idea of receiving aid as a form of charity. The voters in developed countries see no reason why, as a result of high inflation, high unemployment and deep recession, they should be taxed just to provide funds for the less well-off.

There are, of course, many people—particularly among the young—who regard themselves as having a moral obligation to help others less fortunate than themselves. Full praise to them, but they are not predominant in the North today as they were just after the Second World War. There are others who feel that we have national obligations to our former colonies because of the evils of the colonial regimes, a sort of payment for a colonial hangover.

But as far as my generation is concerned, and those that have followed, all we have ever done is to take part in granting independence to such territories, of which Rhodesia is last in the line. There is little sense of obligation remaining here.

The one firm basis on which a lasting peace can be created for a stable relationship between the North and the South is that both should see that what they are doing is essentially for their future peace and prosperity. Indeed, when we

examine the global problems which will be confronting us all for the rest of this century and well into the next, it is not stating it too highly to say that it is a programme for survival which is required. That is what the Brandt Commission has attempted to outline.

What are these problems? Between now and the end of the century, the population of the world will increase from just over 4,000,000,000 to just over 6,000,000,000 people. In 20 years, the increase will be as great as the total population of the whole world at the beginning of this century. This is inevitable: nothing now can prevent it. The only question is whether, as a result of deliberate population policies, the total can be limited to 8,000,000,000 during the first half of the next century.

The developing countries need raw materials which a population of this size will make upon the world's supplies, is enormous. The mind boggles at it.

From the point of view of the North, we shall find ourselves facing increasing shortages, with the commensurate rise in prices, unless we take action to meet them. For the South, it will mean failure to improve the standard of living of its peoples or perhaps even a fall in their present levels unless we can secure the expertise and funds necessary to bring about a more rapid rise in their development.

This applies to agriculture, mineral exploration and production just as much as to industrialization.

How can these needs be met? Today, the North has vast excess capacity. There are 18,000,000 unemployed in the OECD countries alone. It is estimated that production could be increased by between \$250,000m and \$400,000m a year in these countries. It is the South that desperately needs the goods which the North could provide, particularly capital equipment, as well as expertise and modern technology.

How, then, can we match these two factors in one equation?

The answer lies in the financing of the south so that its development will make demands upon the spare capacity of the north and thus to recreate an expanding world economy. To this end, the Brandt Commission has suggested an emer-



Mr Heath: "Our agreement should give governments cause to heed our recommendations".

gency programme to be embarked upon as soon as possible and covering the next five years. This would be part of a long-term strategy which will extend to the end of the century.

In the course of its two years' discussions, the commission examined all the different aspects of development policies as well as the requirements of the north. These included the questions of further commodity agreements; of improved access for the industrial products of developing countries; of the difficulties of the less developed countries in getting to the position where they can "take off" towards a higher standard of living; of the heavy burden of indebtedness of those industrializing developing countries which have already well under way in this respect.

The conference was concerned to deal with only one item: it proved difficult for both sides to see some benefit for each of them in a settlement. Hence the need for both North and South now to concentrate

on an emergency programme, agreement which will be necessary to satisfy both sides.

At this point I think it is worth asking why so many of the conferences on these matters have failed to make any great progress over the past few years. It is common form to say that the South was unrealistic in its wide-ranging demands on the North and that the latter lacked the understanding and the will necessary to meet the justifiable requirements of the South.

I believe there were two further factors. Where the conferences considered an all-embracing agenda, it proved politically as well as intellectually impossible to negotiate a settlement covering all these issues. On the other hand, the conference was concerned to deal with only one item: it proved difficult for both sides to see some benefit for each of them in a settlement. Hence the need for both North and South now to concentrate

on an emergency programme, which will be necessary to deal with the most urgent problems and, at the same time, create sufficient confidence for dealing with the longer term issues.

How can such a programme be organized and financed? The resources are to be found in the surplus producing countries, whether they are oil exporters or members of OECD. In addition, these funds could be reinforced through the international institutions. The World Bank, which already has authority to double its borrowings from \$40,000m to \$80,000m, could change its gearing from 1:1 to 1:2, thus putting a total of \$160,000m at its disposal.

The International Monetary Fund could also work gold or borrow against gold. It could also ensure that when it is necessary to issue more Special Drawing Rights because of the increased need of the world for more liquidity, it could ensure that the

SDRs could be used first by the developing countries. I must point out that what is proposed is not the creation of SDRs for the developing countries, a proposition which could be termed inflationary. It is that when SDRs are necessary they should be used for the benefit of the developing world.

This financing could help the poorest countries and the regions most seriously threatened by the current economic crisis. It could help to finance the debts and debts of the developing countries. It could encourage the development of a global food programme and it could make a start on projects and programmes necessary to supply the world's needs over the next two decades.

There will be a major role for private enterprise to play in all this, not only in the manufacture of the equipment required in the developing countries for this purpose but also through the establishment of transnational of their own subsidiaries over a much wider area of the developing world. In return for this, the North would ask the oil exporting countries for a guarantee of the security of their future supplies of oil as well as an arrangement over the rate of increase in real terms of the price of oil.

Is this a realistic arrangement? In my view it is. From now on the OPEC countries will have vast surpluses of funds which they will find great difficulty in handling satisfactorily. They have already lost some 25 per cent of the value of the surpluses they have hitherto invested in the dollar. Moreover, the commercial banks are already emphasising their problems in continuing to recycle OPEC money into productive investment.

The OPEC countries will be looking for a more secure means of placing their surpluses with some expectation of getting a higher return than the present rate of inflation. If we in the North can contrive such a system, we could expect to have an assurance for the security of our oil supplies until alternative sources of energy have been developed. At the same time we could receive a clear indication of the future level of oil prices in real terms. It is unrealistic to work

on the assumption that a surplus of oil will lead to a reduction in prices as the normal market economy operates. In fact, if at any time a price increase appears imminent, the OPEC countries will cut back their production to the degree necessary to ensure that prices are at least maintained in real terms.

How can this best be organized? This is a matter for diplomatic discussions between the countries most concerned. The report will naturally be discussed in the United Nations Assembly in the autumn, and a meeting of its subsidiary and associated organisations. There will be parliamentary debates all over the world, and as is already evident in Britain, innumerable organisations will continue the discussion and gradually lead to the formulation of public opinion.

What is required, in my view, to implement the proposed conference is a meeting of a small group at the highest level, perhaps between the North and the OPEC countries, later to be joined by some representatives of the non-OPEC countries in the South. Such a conference would have to be carefully prepared with detailed proposals showing the advantages in each group of negotiating such an agreement.

I would hope that at the next meeting of the European Council the heads of government would indicate their desire to take part in the conference which could then be endorsed at the meeting of the seven from the North in Venice in the early summer. If such an initiative evoked a response from member countries of OPEC and the rest of the developing world, the preparations could go ahead for what might prove to be a toughly-argued but successful settlement.

It is all too easy to see the difficulties. The alternative is for the world to go sliding deeper and deeper into recession, affecting both North and South, and for the South to become so frustrated by its impotence that it puts pressure on OPEC to use oil once again as a political weapon, as denying the North the energy it needs. In face of such dangers, if we do not work to establish a new relationship between North and South.

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From time to time, I have referred here to the widespread incidence of public, that is, official, anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. At one time, it was sporadic, and apparently based on the particular predilections of Soviet officials and leaders (both Stalin and Khrushchev were anti-Semites of the crudest kind); of recent years, however, it has been put upon a more regular and systematic basis. The most probable reason for this is the persistence of the Jewish emigration movement, which the Soviet authorities regard (rightly, as a matter of fact) as a danger to their entire position, since it demonstrates with its weight of numbers (as do the individually embarrassing defections of such honoured citizens as ballerinas, scientists, sportsmen and chess-players) the desire of the Soviet people to get out of the country that is incessantly portrayed by every organ and medium of state propaganda as a paradise upon earth.

I have frequently chronicled the sufferings and persecution of the Jewish "refuseniks" (those who have applied for permission to emigrate and been denied the right to do so, sometimes for many years); of course, I do not believe that it is worse to persecute a Jew than a non-Jew, and of course I believe that any Soviet citizen who wants to leave his or her

country should be allowed to do so, but it so happens that the only ones who have been allowed out in any substantial numbers are the Soviet Jews.

That does not imply any tenderness of feeling on the part of the Soviet authorities. It is only Jews who have applied to leave, and been allowed to leave, in any quantity, because only they can claim that they have somewhere to go (no application to emigrate by a Jew is even considered unless it includes a statement of intent to settle in Israel). Recently, the position of the applicants—both the refuseniks and those whose request has not yet been refused, has become worse.

Direct telephone contact with the West, which once, however precariously, flourished, has now been almost entirely cut; in many areas the offices of the department that deals with Jewish emigration have been closed down or have sharply reduced their opening-hours, the number of Jewish emigrants arriving in Vienna (hitherto a most reliable measurement of the state of the emigration movement) has fallen very steeply so far this year, and—

perhaps the most ominous development of all—some of those who had been given official permission to leave, and the exit-visas to enable them to do so, have had their visas taken away in nocturnal police raids.

But that is the foreground. This week—today by a general account, and tomorrow and Thursday in a discussion of two individual cases—I want to look at the background of Soviet anti-Semitic activities under Mr Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union probably has a larger number of distinctly recognizable ethnic groups, nationalities and languages within its borders than any other country on earth; the only possible exception is India. The standard Soviet academic reference-work on the subject lists 127 living languages, some of them (such as Ukrainian) spoken by millions of people. Moreover, cultural distinctions (as opposed to nationalism, which is rigorously and brutally repressed) are to a considerable extent encouraged: though Stalin slaughtered uncountable hundreds of thousands of members of Soviet ethnic minorities,

the continuing vitality of many of these groups has been remarkable, and they have been permitted, though of course only within the rigid framework of central state policy, to operate their own schools, study their own language and practise their own cultural activities.

All groups save one: the Jews. Even Soviet citizens of Polish or German extraction, who have no geographical homeland inside the Soviet borders have such facilities, but they are denied to the Jews. There is not a single school anywhere in the country which teaches Hebrew, by which I do not mean simply a school of Hebrew, but even an ordinary school teaching Hebrew as part of its curriculum. No books in Hebrew are produced in the Soviet Union, and books giving instruc-

tion in the language including grammars and dictionaries, have been seized and confiscated when sent from abroad. It is impossible to learn Hebrew in the Soviet Union, but not for Jews! Some Russian Orthodox seminary scholars are permitted to study the language for biblical purposes.)

It is worth noting that the Soviet authorities do not deny the existence of a Jewish ethnic group; indeed, Jews are obliged to have the fact that they are Jews recorded in their internal passports. It is also worth remarking, though it will hardly come as a surprise to my readers, that in their refusal to permit Jews to maintain their culture and language the Soviet leaders are in breach of two international conventions, both of which they have ratified:

the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education (Article 5c) lays an obligation on the signatory nations to provide all facilities necessary for such minorities to study their language and culture, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 27 specifically promotes the right of minority groups to teach their own language and culture).

The other Jewish language, Yiddish, fares no better. Stalin systematically destroyed all the tracery of Yiddish culture he could find (together with a good many of such Jews as the Nazis had not already accounted for), and it has never recovered: there is one monthly journal in the language, but no tuition and no textbooks.

Further, there are now increasingly severe restrictions on the admission of Jews as students in Soviet institutions of higher education. In the academic year 1968-69, for instance, the number of Jewish students was approximately 112,000; a decade later, it had fallen to 44,000, and the decline in numbers has become steadily steeper. But these general figures conceal some far starker anti-Semitic trends for the academic year 1977-78, for instance, not a single Jew was admitted to Moscow State University, where the technical faculties in particular (physics,

code-signals for anti-Semitic attacks—and "Jewish"), and two years ago there was a violently anti-Semitic film called *Traders in Souls*, which was shown throughout the country on television. Anti-Semitic physical assaults are growing more common (which is hardly surprising in view of the fact that anti-Semitism is state policy); Mr Lev Ulanov, a Jewish scientist who managed to get out of the Soviet Union has given an account of this trend, which it seems, particularly bad in the Ukraine.

It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the Soviet authorities have determined upon the final destruction of Jewish culture and identity within their borders, and in addition are deliberately using the same vile instruments—anti-Semitism—that tyrants throughout the centuries have employed to distract their subjects from thoughts of the tyranny under which they live. Tomorrow, I shall turn to the case of a very remarkable Soviet Jew, who epitomizes, in both his character and his fate, the present tragic situation of Soviet Jewry. (To be continued)

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Five for the moderates

You will have received, or shortly will receive, a ballot paper for the elections to the Freelance Industrial Council. If you want the council to remain in moderate hands, please cast FIVE votes, numbered (you do NOT vote with crosses) in the following order: Craig, 1; TERENCE (not Philip) Kelly, 2; Fraser 3; Curtis, 4; Bolt, 5.

On the trail of the tropical forest killer

Subject to such limitations as remote as it might seem. That is made only too clear in a recent issue of *The Ecologist*, the major part of which is devoted to an extensive survey of the possible effects of the rapid destruction of our forest resources.

Our knowledge of those resources is abysmal, the author of the survey, Mr Alan Grainger, secretary of the International Tree Crop Institute, declares. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) relies largely on information supplied by individual governments, which is rigorously and brutally repressed; it can sometimes be wildly inaccurate.

In 1976 it was estimated that the forest had been reduced to about 60 per cent of their original size. FAO puts the present annual rate of loss at some 15 million hectares, more

were cleared to make way for a huge open-cast copper mine; and of course the vast area of Amazonia, where the annual rate of loss may be as much as 11 million hectares, and where as much as a third of the forest may already have been destroyed.

What was once seen from the air as a mosaic of different types of forest has been turned into a chequerboard of sylvan green and brown, where the trees have been burnt to make way for large scale ranching or other agricultural schemes", he writes.

Yet agricultural productivity

in the cleared areas is very low, not only because of poor soils but because of the effect of the climate. Immediately after clearing, the grass may grow naturally up to half a metre, but after five years will resemble the fairway of a golf course.

As for the consequences, Mr Grainger observes that there are some 200 million people living within or on the margins of forests, dependent upon them not only for food, medicine and firewood, but for raw materials to clothe and house themselves.

Much the most important consequence, however, is the

possible effect on climate and biology, which he says, are sufficiently alarming as to demand attention at the highest level. There is ample evidence, he claims, to suggest that the loss of trees on the present scale will lead to soil erosion, creeping "desertification", destructive flooding and, quite possibly, long-term changes in rainfall patterns.

As to the theory that the world's supply of oxygen could be endangered, he is more cautious. Rain forests do not in fact contribute much. If any oxygen to the atmosphere other than that which they themselves

consume. But climatologists are gravely concerned about the possibility of still greater amounts of carbon dioxide being expelled into the atmosphere with possible catastrophic effects on life on earth. That, he suggests, is a process which we may not begin to understand or appreciate until it is too late.

John Young

Copies of *The Ecologist*, Jan-Feb 1980, may be obtained from Ecosystems Ltd, 73 Moleworth Street, Wadbridge, Cornwall, PL27 7DS. Price 80p.

Men who fan the brow of democracy

It is a little known facet of the working of our democracy that before Prime Minister's Question Time the temperature in the Commons is deliberately lowered by two degrees. Within minutes, of course, all those bodies, now with political passion, raise the room temperature to the 68 degrees that the temperature has shown to be the one at which our MP's function most efficiently.

As I have just discovered,

when the moods of the Commons. A big debate, a sudden crowding of the chamber, brief moments of high emotion, can literally change the atmosphere. With expert button-pushing the engineers move the hot air out and admit the cool, fanning the very brow of democracy.

And being professionals, with proper pride, they do not like to leave everything to the dials and automatic switches. They like to anticipate and to go into manual override in keep temperature and humidity steady.

They get the feel of the chamber by switching on a sound relay—and by peering through their steerable periscope. This provides the most intriguing bird's eye view and enables the engineers to check the lighting and the blinds and to judge the atmosphere by the chamber's population and emotional condition.

Much of the science of the ventilation of large buildings has been learnt here in Westminster, engineer said. He is an energetic man of 66 and of splendid appearance: he always

wears morning dress and his face is adorned with a monocle and a prizewinner of a moustache.

He has to do much more than ensure that Parliament keeps its cool. He and his staff of 187 have a vast range of responsibilities in the Palace of Westminster and its ancillary buildings, from the light at Big Ben down to the lonely old steam engine, almost a century old, which is the emergency power for Parliament's sewage ejector. Under his command are the whistles which shrills when the Commons disperses, the power plants, machinery and the water solenoids which ensure that the glasses in Parliament's numerous bars dry bright and not streaked.

"It is", Mr Doreen observed, "like running a great hotel".

"More like a town", said one of his engineers, pressing a button to ensure that Parliament did not get hot under the collar.

Singing licence



THE ROAD TO HYPER-INFLATION IS PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS

The first impression of the shoot-out at the Downing Street corral is that the film has been miscast. It is the good guys in white hats who are in the wrong and the bad guys in black hats who are in the right. There is no doubt who the good guys are. They are Sir Ian Gilmore, Lord Carrington, Mr James Prior, Mr Peter Walker and, for most of the time, Mr Norman St John Stevens. It is said by some people that Mr Whitelaw is not as much of a good guy as he looks, but he is unquestionably a cowboy on the OK ranch.

The odd thing about the good guys is that they are indeed good. They are sympathetic and interesting politicians who have a sense of the unity of Britain, and a consciousness of their descent from the moderate and progressive wing of the Conservative Party. Their politics may be tenuous, when 'judged by the psychological division between them and the tenders, but their characters are not feeble. Mr Whitelaw's courage in Northern Ireland, Mr Prior's tough defence of a moderate if mistaken policy, Lord Carrington's vigorous pursuit of his political objectives, make the adjective "wet" singularly inappropriate. It would be just as appropriate to describe Sir Winston Churchill as wet for having served under Asquith and above Butler in reforming governments.

Wrong about two things

If the good guys are in error—and, alas, they are—it is not the result of belonging to the wrong political tradition, because indeed they belong to the better one; nor is it the result of weakness of character, for their characters are at least as strong as the characters of those whose policies they criticize. They are wrong about two things. They do not understand the difference between the 1950s and the 1980s and they do not understand economics. They are historically out of phase and intellectually out of their depth.

It is sometimes represented that the division in the Cabinet is between Friedmanites and Keynesians. Indeed the economic knowledge of the Treasury ministers has been slightly referred to as "A" level economics, as though A level examiners were all Friedmanite. Would they were! The division is much more nearly between those who take economics seriously, and those who know little or no economics at all.

It is doubtful whether either Lord Carrington or Mr Whitelaw has ever read any work of economics of any school at any time in his life. If either ever has, it has left no impression on his public discussion of events. Sir Ian Gilmore may at some point have read Keynes's General Theory, but while he is widely and deeply read in political theory he seems to regard economics with a jaunty distaste. Mr Peter Walker does have views about economics but it is not the subject on which his grip is most firm.

Mr Norman St John Stevens has edited *Bagshot*; he will be remembered as the distinguished editor of *Bagshot* in two centuries' time when his work as Leader of the House may no longer be in the forefront of people's minds. *Bagshot* was an extremely good economist, and if Mr St John Stevens would apply *Bagshot's* principles to our present problems his contribution would be very valuable. There is unfortunately a surprising contrast in matters of

A HISTORIC EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS

Today, nine months after the ratification of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and eleven months after its signature, ambassadors from the two countries to each other will present their credentials. That completes what one might call the political implementation of the treaty. The military implementation—the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai—completed its interim stage a month ago, so that Egypt has regained sovereignty over two thirds (or, according to President Sadat's calculation, eighty per cent) of the peninsula. (The remaining area is not due to be handed over until May, 1982). That is a measure of Israel's real contribution to peace. Meanwhile the economic and cultural implementation is beginning.

So far so good, indeed splendid. But what of the "just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East" of whose "urgent necessity" the two governments declared themselves convinced in the preamble to the treaty? On this front, it has to be admitted that things still do not look too hopeful. The other Arab parties remain completely unimpressed by the Camp David framework, and President Sadat himself no longer seems confident of reaching a satisfactory agreement on Palestinian autonomy before the May 26 deadline. In an interview with Italian television last week he said that the time had now

economic policy between the Chancellor and the Prime Minister are offering, what do they want? Do they want a higher public sector borrowing requirement? If so, are they going to finance it by higher interest rates or by higher inflation? Do they want public expenditure to be maintained or cut? If cut, where else would they cut it? If maintained, how will they pay for it? So they want higher taxes? On income, or on expenditure? There are no soft options in public expenditure: either the government cut expenditure, or they accept a higher borrowing requirement or higher taxes, or they will cause even higher inflation. Some increases in taxation are already inevitable.

The uncomfortable colleagues want to have a more rapid rate of increase of the money supply? Some of them talk about monetarism as if it were an alien doctrine which was lowering the standards of living of the British people and causing unemployment. In logic that ought to mean that a higher rate of increase in the money supply at the present moment would be to the benefit of the country. Do the anti-monetarists want more money to be poured into the economy, and can they believe that such an increase would not cause inflation to accelerate still more rapidly?

A bigger budget deficit or a larger increase in the money supply are the only alternatives to those harsh policies which at present tend to make the Government unpopular. Past governments have tried to get out of this difficulty by imposing incomes policy. Here again there are questions to be put to those members of the Government who are not fully behind the policy of the Treasury ministers.

Far too short a time

Do they believe, as politicians, that a statutory or voluntary incomes policy is open to the Conservative Government, given the present attitude of the trade unions? If they do not, then incomes policy can be discarded, at least for the present and for a Conservative government. Do they believe that an incomes policy, supposing it could be achieved, would make a larger government deficit or a higher rate of increase of money supply desirable? The attempt to combine inflation of the money supply with restriction of pay through incomes policy has proved disastrous whenever and wherever it has been applied. Some economists advocate protection, but protection would tend to increase rather than reduce inflation.

There are other issues of policy on which the Cabinet is not all of one mind. Some members of the Cabinet are uneasy about Sir Keith Joseph's handling of the steel strike, but support Mr Prior on his limited trade union reforms. Others see things the other way round. We are critical of both aspects of policy. But the central question is economic policy. The Government are committed to a long and painful attempt to reduce inflation by fiscal and monetary means. They have been in power for nine months, far too short a time for success. Can it be right to relax the attempt and return to more inflationary policies in order to ease the pain, when inflation is still moving towards twenty per cent? Faster money growth would not reduce unemployment; its only enduring result is higher inflation.

This can be seen most clearly when one comes to look at alternatives. The tender-minded members of the Cabinet want to soften the impact of government policy on the nation; so far as that is purely a matter of political tactics—as M's Thatcher argued last night—there may be a case for it. Yet if it is a matter of general strategy it implies that the central objectives of government policy would have to be changed. If the impact of government policy is to be softened, the policy will have to be softened as well.

With the Camp David process, and if any initiative does emerge, it is unlikely to be until after the May 26 deadline has expired. But reports that the British Government is even thinking of trying to devise a procedure by which the Palestine Liberation Organization might be brought into the peace process have been enough to provoke Israeli condemnation

Israel, see the PLO as a terrorist body dedicated to the destruction of their state. They view the idea of negotiating with it as Mr Ian Paisley would view negotiations with the IRA. Palestinians see the PLO (whatever its faults) as the only effective political representation of their nationhood. Somehow this circle will eventually have to be squared.

There is a chance that, if real autonomy is offered, the PLO will be content for a time with a role in the background rather than insisting on direct and immediate recognition—though it is debatable whether that is really in Israel's interests since it would also enable the PLO to escape the clear commitment to recognition of and peaceful co-existence with Israel which is the inevitable price of its direct participation. That is a price which the PLO must be prepared to pay. But equally the Israelis have to accept that recognition of Palestinian nationhood is the price that they have to pay, sooner or later, for peace with the Arab world as a whole.

To speak of a British "initiative" at this stage is clearly premature. The British government has no desire to interfere

Getting value for our rates

From Commander D. H. D. Merrin, RN (retired)

Sir, I have been a local government officer for one year longer than Miss Arrowsmith (February 20). I was first employed in 1971 by a county council and I headed a very small department the function of which was introduced by new legislation at that time. The staff involved was myself plus two.

From April 1973, following Scottish local government reorganization, the functions of my department were transferred to the regional council. The constituent authorities, two counties and a city, prior to reorganization employed 3+3+11=17 on the function concerned.

Following reorganization the staff employed quickly increased a total of 24, the whole of the increase forming the regional headquarters unit which was superimposed on the existing departments.

From my observation the inflation of the department in which I continued to serve was but a minor part of what happened in other larger departments and it is therein that explanation for a significant part of the rise in local government expenditure may be found.

In terms of personal remuneration the consequences have in no way been so inflationary. In relation to the pay of the police, with whom I work very closely, my salary in 1971 equated in that of a senior chief inspector. It now equates to that of a junior sergeant.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. H. D. MERRIN,
Farnell Castle,
By Brechin.

February 20.

Ultra and Matapan

From Mr Donald McCormick

Sir, Dr Giulio DiVita (February 18), in somewhat ungraciously denying "Cynthia" any credit for obtaining Italian naval codes and intelligence, would seem to suggest that Blechley won the war all on its own.

Any nation at war which relied on one single source of information such as this would soon have been trapped into strategic errors. Blechley, of course, played a great part, but it required constant checks from other sources of intelligence and, not least, help from those who could (sometimes at great personal risk) help to disprove the fact that the Government Code and Cypher School was deciphering enemy signals so effectively.

There is one vital paragraph in my book *Spy!* (published under the nom-de-plume of Richard Deacon) which Dr DiVita either missed or ignored: "...another important role which Cynthia played was to intercept enemy messages which we thought Ultra [Blechley] itself. In due course news of the bugging of the Vichy Embassy in Washington was leaked to the Germans in a deliberate attempt to mislead them about the vital work of the Blechley team." Yours faithfully,

DONALD McCORMICK,
8 Barry Court,
36 Southend Road,
Bexhill-on-Sea,
Kent.

February 22.

Split definitive

From Mr Marcus Shloimovitz

Sir, May I refer to Mr Bernard Levin's article headed "By definition a word to the wise" in *The Times* of January 29, attacking me for my campaign for the removal of maligning definitions of the word "Jew" from certain English dictionaries.

I am appalled at Mr Levin—a columnist who aspires to be a champion of human rights should be seeking to undermine my efforts

to help the regime of *Spy!* mainly because of the shorthold of 57 between what it asked for as a realistic licence fee of £54 and what it got in £34. We believe that those cuts can be found without eroding and possibly destroying regional programmes—and our belief is shared by many listeners, viewers, politicians, industrialists and trade unionists who have made their views known in the past few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

VINCENT HANNA,
Chairman, Broadcasting Section,

PETER DODSON,
Executive Member,

GEOFFREY GREEN,
BBC Birmingham.

JOHN NORMAN, BBC Bristol,

PAT O'HARA, BBC Leeds,

IAN BREACH, BBC Newcastle,

ALAN KNOWLES, BBC Manchester,

CHRIS ROBINSON, BBC Plymouth,

SALLY WEALEN,

BBC Southampton.

National Union of Journalists.

314/320 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

February 22.

Transport in London

From Mr A. J. Blackburn

Sir, Stephen Plowden and Mr Harley Sherick of the London Amenity and Transport Association (February 18), blame the present administration at the GLC for the proposed reduction of weekend bus services in London. Whilst I would agree with them that the GLC have failed to develop a coherent strategy for making proper use of the existing roads in restraining traffic and favouring buses, I disagree that the fault lies with the GLC.

Weekend bus cuts are matters of day-to-day running for which the London Transport Executive is responsible under the Transport (London) Act, 1969. That authority must not be allowed to duck blows directed elsewhere but which should be aimed at it.

London Transport has consistently

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trade unions and the rule of law

From Mr P. R. Phillips

Sir, It is perhaps not surprising in view of Mr Melville Williams's participation in the MacShane case that the views he expresses in his letter to you today (February 22) should be one-sided.

The justification for the appeal to the House of Lords in the MacShane case—and possibly the reason for which, most unusually, leave to bring the appeal was given—is that the point had not previously been argued in the House of Lords. In 1973, following Scottish local government reorganization, the functions of my department were transferred to the regional council. The constituent authorities, two counties and a city, prior to reorganization employed 3+3+11=17 on the function concerned.

Following reorganization the staff employed quickly increased a total of 24, the whole of the increase forming the regional headquarters unit which was superimposed on the existing departments.

From my observation the inflation of the department in which I continued to serve was but a minor part of what happened in other larger departments and it is therein that explanation for a significant part of the rise in local government expenditure may be found.

In terms of personal remuneration the consequences have in no way been so inflationary. In relation to the pay of the police, with whom I work very closely, my salary in 1971 equated in that of a senior chief inspector. It now equates to that of a junior sergeant.

I am, your obedient servant,

P. R. PHILLIPS,
21 Holborn Viaduct, EC1.

February 22.

Where BBC axe may fall

From Mr Vincent Hanna and others

Sir, Within the next few days, the BBC's senior management will be presenting to its employees a package of cuts in radio and television expenditure. It has become clear that the cuts—designed to offset a deficiency of £130m in the corporation's budget—will mean a massive reduction in the BBC's services to the regions.

The directors and controllers have given scant information so far about their intentions, but a series of "authorised leaks" suggests that the regional radio and television stations will be asked to take a 12½ per cent cut in costs—against a 2½ per cent cut for national services.

At the very least, this will mean

hyving the regime's current of television features (the half-hour programme, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, the loss of their Saturday sports programmes, the disappearance of VHF Radio 4 bulletins, and a serious diminution in quality of the nightly news magazine programmes—the 25-minute local sections of Nationwide).

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Gospel according to St Milton, page 17

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Tough economic battle ahead for Ireland, page 17

■ Stock markets
FT 453.7, down 0.5. FT 65.69, down 0.22.
■ Sterling
52.25/70, up 10 points. Index 72.9, up 0.1.
■ Dollar
Index 86.2, up 0.1.
■ Gold
567.25, down 52.
■ Money
3 month sterling, 3.14-3.11. 3 month Euro-S, 161-165. 6 month Euro-S, 161-161.

IN BRIEF

Judge sets date for Sasse action

The Sasse dispute at Lloyd's will not be solved for at least a year. Justice Mustill in the High Court yesterday set January 22 next year as the date for first hearings on the legal battle over the Sasse syndicate which was suspended facing losses of more than £20m. If his refused applications from members of the syndicate, who are suing Lloyd's over the losses to hear actions in separate parts.

£132m for Koreans

South Korea is arranging its first international loan since President Park Chung-Hee was assassinated last October. Korea Exchange Bank is raising \$300m (more than £130m) at 7 per cent over the London interbank rate for the first three years and 5 per cent for the remaining five. Bankers apparently have confidence in the country's future and the size of the loan could be increased.

Small businesses plea

The Association of Independent Businesses yesterday appealed to the building societies to let small entrepreneurs release some of the equity from their home to finance their business. It also asked the Government to guarantee small enterprise loans which could then be sold to the institutions to raise finance.

Belgian prices surge

Belgium's February consumer price index increased by 0.76 per cent on the January figure and was 6.4 per cent above the level in February last year. It was the steepest monthly surge in prices in six years.

Machine tool orders

Orders received by manufacturers of machine tools rose by £92.5m (about £41m), or 23.9 per cent, to £398.45m in January. Orders had fallen by 7.1 per cent in December, and the January level was 3.8 per cent below that a year earlier.

Cadbury Cairo link

Cadbury Schweppes has signed a franchise agreement for a Cairo bottling plant to produce initially tonic water and then other soft drinks under the company's labels. Production is expected to begin next year and a further plant at Alexandria is under discussion.

Ugandan deal

Ugandan Vehicles yesterday signed a £10.7m deal for the supply of trucks, buses and Land-Rovers to the new Uganda government.

The company's two Scottish plants will supply 250 truck and bus chassis.

Opec meeting set

A special meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to study the recommendations of its strategy committee on oil pricing will likely be held in the first week of May in Saudi Arabia.

Carter review of economic policy as pressure mounts for tough moves on inflation

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 25

President Carter has launched a full-scale review of economic policy just four weeks after announcing his budget. Major public spending cuts are under consideration.

The White House clearly underestimated inflationary pressures in drafting its budget and its new review is an admission of this. The President is under intense pressure from increasing numbers of congressmen, from leaders in financial markets and from the central bank, to view today's record level inflation and interest rates as a national emergency.

Mr Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, left no doubt today that he expects decisive anti-inflation policy action from the president. He told the Senate Banking Committee that "we are at a very crucial juncture" where instead of seeing inflation moderate, there was a real danger of an acceleration in the rate.

According to informed sources the President's top economic policy advisors are "thrashing around" a host of options, recognizing that the latest inflation figures, showing both wholesale and consumer prices rising at record rates (respectively annual rates of 19.2 per cent and 16 per cent), are making it politically imperative for the President to act.

The main aim would be to curb the increased inflationary expectations unleashed by the new data," said one source.

There is talk of possibly a \$15,000m to \$20,000m cut in public spending being proposed by the President for non-defence areas for both the current and the next fiscal year. In addition, once again the chief economic policy architects of the Administration are believed to be contemplating a

new petrol tax to raise general revenues and increase energy conservation.

President Carter does not have legislative authority to impose wage and price controls and, as a result, as far as he is concerned, he is seeking such authority from Congress. Mr Volcker said today that he opposed exchange controls, selective credit controls, or credit allocation schemes, and that he also opposed wage and price controls.

Mr Volcker said that his own experience with wage and price controls had not been a happy one and he reminded senators that he had held a top Treasury position when controls were last imposed in August, 1971.

He added that in his opinion the nation's economic situation now was even more serious than it was then, when President Nixon imposed controls, ended gold convertibility for the dollar and imposed import surcharges.

Indeed the chairman of the Fed sounded even more worried about the economic outlook today than at any time in recent months and he repeatedly stressed the need for determined policy and fiscal policy actions. He said "The time is right now for decisive action... we need coordinated action".

Mr Volcker said that new monetary policies were appropriate for today's conditions and that the Fed was determined to stick with it... to remain firm and secure a lowering of the money supply growth rate.

"We have a lot of restraint," he said. "We have seen new targets (for money growth) that are not consistent with inflation. I would greatly welcome restraint on public spending."

The Fed chairman went still further and said that the major danger to the nation was accelerating inflation that would

provoke the president in this election year.

OECD promises huge aid programme to help Turkey

Paris, Feb 25.—Western industrial nations and Japan today unanimously endorsed Turkey's economic development programme, clearing the way for new and substantial aid.

Mr. Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), said that Turkey presented "a comprehensive economic stabilization programme" as well as a reordering of its economic policy calling for fewer controls and greater reliance on foreign resources.

"We unanimously feel that the programme was appropriate and valuable and deserves the full support of OECD member countries," he told a news conference at the end of a meeting of the OECD in Paris.

Mr. van Lennep declined to give specific figures of Turkey's immediate and short-term financial requirements. A "pledging session" would be held on March 25.

Mr. Turgut Ozal, coordinator of Turkey's economic policy, who presented his country's case, told reporters that

Turkey's programme was designed "to get it out of the crisis as soon as possible. We hope that with the full support of the OECD the situation in Turkey will revert to normal within a couple of years."

Mr. Ozal declined to confirm or deny the figures, saying only that OECD pledges for 1980 would be substantially above the \$950m committed last year.

Mr. Ozal is also reported to have asked more favourable terms for future aid—10-year repayment with a four-year grace period, instead of seven years with three year grace periods as previously.

Last week the International Monetary Fund agreed to grant Turkey immediate financial assistance totalling about \$223m.

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—AP-Dow Jones.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Why commodities are in the spotlight

Despite the slide in commodity prices towards the end of last week, most are still well up on the level of a year ago. It is, however, becoming steadily more apparent that their buoyancy can be attributed to the speculative activity that pushed the price of gold up from \$469 an ounce directly before Christmas, to a high of \$835 three weeks after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, rather than to any underlying strength of demand. For almost all the dramatic increases of the past month—in the precious metals and copper, and, of the "softs", in rubber and wool—have been in areas susceptible to military demand.

Of the other softs, cocoa has been held down by forecasts of oversupply—Gill & Duffus bumped up its latest estimate of production from 75,000 to 117,000 tonnes last week. Coffee, more surprisingly, is now rising after a fall from the heights recorded in December despite recent reports that Brazil, most intransigent of the producers, has been lowering its prices to buyers. The exception to this trend has been sugar, whose price has increased dramatically over the past year, and in particular over the past month. It is not difficult to find reasons for some of the increase—rumours of trouble with the Cuban crop, Domenica's withdrawal from the market, forecasts of deficit because of increases in demand and a reduction in supply. But the size of the increase—and the susceptibility of the price, last week, to the International Sugar Organisation's decision not to oppose the automatic release of reserves as the price rose above the Sugar Agreement intervention ceiling—betrays the presence of the speculator in what has always been a market providing for marginal supply and demand. Considering that the sugar price, even after last week's slide on stop-loss sales, is double what it was a year ago, while the Dow Jones index has barely moved, it has been an investment which—for some at least—must have been well worth while.

Wool looks a candidate for a similar trend, though the performance is hardly likely to be equalled. Despite a steady rise in the price since December, it is less than 10 per cent up on the level of a year ago—though, over the same period, Australian Wool Commission stocks have fallen from 995,000 bales to only 133,000. The argument for moderation lies in the reluctance of the Japanese, always an important force in this market, to stock up while home consumption is threatened by a financial squeeze which, apart from all else, has pushed the Japanese discount rate up from 64 to 74 per cent in the past couple of weeks. The gamble in buying wool is a gamble that the Japanese market will survive the recession in reasonable shape. Anyone contemplating buying Japanese shares with this in mind should spare at least a thought for a purchase of the commodity.

Speculative activity

The equity market managed only a limp start to the new account yesterday. It was not hard to find any number of explanations for this lack of interest, what with the steel impasse, the confidence vote in the Commons and a fairly steady stream of adverse economic indicators in front of The Budget.

In an otherwise important week for company results—IMI and BOC figures will, for instance, provide more evidence of the problems of the manufacturing sector—institutional investors are bidding their time in front of ICI's full-year results on Thursday.

In the face of this general air of despondency, the only ray of light continues to be oil shares. Yesterday the sector again drew strength from reports that both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait would push ahead with production cuts, to prevent any softening of oil prices if supply continues to run ahead of demand. And the attractions of second-line oil shares with North Sea producing interests were again underlined by the £19m bid by a subsidiary of the German Daimler group for Viking Oil, with the terms including an interesting variation in the shape of a royalty "kicker" in some ways similar to EASMO's oil production units.

Typical of the bull market phase of the oil sector as well, is the news that KCA's flotation of its Berkeley Exploration side

has been more than 40 times oversubscribed, while rumours of a similar scheme being cooked up by Carless Capel was enough to put another 5p on its shares to 105p.

But just about any second-line oil share—from the ever-poulous Siebens to the more obscure Attack Oil—is at the mercy of rumour in the current state of the market. While buying in thin markets accounts for much of the rise in second-line stocks, the same cannot be said of Burmah Oil, which has few sizeable institutional holdings after its near demise five years ago, and where the big money now seems to be heading. Up by more than a third since the start of the year, the shares gained another 15p to 249p yesterday, where the market capitalisation of almost £360m puts the company outside the takeover orbit of all but the biggest multinationals. With the



Sir Alastair Down, chairman of Burmah Oil, whose share price has been rising on rumours of a takeover bid.

government apparently committed to ensuring some British involvement in the seventh round of oil licences due soon, Burmah's commitment to bid for North Sea blocks has obvious attractions for a United States or other foreign concerns keen to get a share of the North Sea action, especially with crude supplies from the Middle East looking increasingly precarious. But on trading grounds alone the shares can probably still justify this heady price with the group likely to announce pre-tax profits of £35-40m this year and the tanker side, if not healthy just yet, at least not the drag it was

Having strongly outperformed the market over the last year, shares of life assurance companies have weakened significantly over the last two weeks ahead of the industry's results.

In the main, this seems due to a market foible which tends to tar life groups with the same brush as composites, which beginning with Commercial Union today, are widely expected to produce some dull figures.

As if justifying the view, both Prudential which also reports today, and Legal & General have, through diversification, become to more closely resemble the composites. But for both groups life transfers still account for one half of total net profits, and the security of these earnings compare very favourably with the switchback underwriting returns of general insurers.

Life profits are net of tax and since the ending of dividend restraint, wholly payable in dividends. On this basis the only threat to shareholders lies in the possibility of a gradual long-term squeeze on their rewards as competitive demands for higher bonuses to policy-holders increase.

On past performance, however, this threat could be overstated. And with industry annual premium growth of 17 per cent last year, earnings should rise a couple of pence for both the Pru and L&G to give p/e ratios of around 12 and 15 respectively.

Meanwhile, yields in the life sector are not that far off the composites, particularly among the industrial branch groups like Refuge and Britannia. The Pru offers a likely yield of over 7% compared with just over 6% for L&G, and given the profits stability both groups offer seem sound purchasing opportunities at a time when results will be overshadowed by gloom from the composites.

Someone remarked last week, contemplating this month's economic media event, that the arrival in town of Professor Milton Friedman, of Chicago and San Francisco, that there are really two Friedmans. There is Professor Friedman, the social scientist, pre-eminent monetary economist, who bases his conclusions on the most carefully researched data. And there is Professor Friedman, the polemicist, who comes to sell the message in which he little to do with his monetary economics) that market forces, if allowed unfettered play, would improve the lot of man in every way.

This second Friedman advances his case in debate with charm, effect and wild unsupported assertions. Viewers of the second of his Saturday BBC series, *From the Choicer*, for example, have been surprised to hear that the development and prosperity of the modern Japanese textile industry was the result of the Japanese government's enthusiastic devotion to the principles of free trade. The assertion was so breathtakingly confident that it took a moment to realize that it was also contrary to the facts.

Indeed, advocates of the market have to digest the difficult fact that the Japanese, and some other major economic miracles, took place in the context of draconian protectionism under an interventionist government. Without question Professor Friedman

Mark II has made a powerful and important contribution in reminding the modern world of the theories of Adam Smith. The bridge between market forces, certainly have been underestimated in the post-war era. But there is a danger of overdoing a good thing, and it is a danger to which all good propagandists must be prone.

Mark II falls into this trap by creating the impression that market forces can solve all problems—down to agriculture and so on.

Professor Friedman would probably lose political and industrial support for his views on market forces and the pound's exchange rate. In the later stages of the last Labour government there was what passed for a "great debate" on what should be done with the revenues from North Sea oil. Certainly there was general agreement that there should not just be a windfall. There was even a White Paper, which suggested options such as using the money to repay overseas debts, or to regenerate the rest of industry.

This Government stopped the debate and took decisions. Exchange controls were removed and substantial quantities of long-term savings were used to acquire foreign assets, which will be useful sources of income when North Sea oil runs out. And the exchange rate was allowed to rise to levels which the overwhelming majority of industrialists consider to be impossibly high.

They argue that it and when a regime

involving a high exchange rate manages to bring down inflation, it will not last because whole sections of industry will have passed more or less peacefully away.

It would be no surprise to Professor Friedman that farmers now believe the pound is too strong, and they have never been notable defenders of free trade.

Professor Friedman's view is that the Government should relax and let the exchange rate be what it will. He would disapprove of authorities which from time to time take action to stop it going higher.

His argument goes like this:

What does it matter if marginal industries go to the wall and imports of industrial goods rise, while exports fall? So long as the oil side of the balance of trade is in surplus, why don't you want the non-oil side to be in surplus, well? Why not live off oil while you have got it and get the standing and living benefits of the high exchange rate? Of course, the oil will run out; but then, if you do not interfere with the market, the exchange rate will come down and it will be possible for the non-oil sector to start expanding again, since it will once again be competitive.

This is the sort of line that is easier for advisers to give than governments to follow. Governments, for all their manifest weakness, have

to deal with the real consequences of their actions. And there are some industries, deep coal mining for example, which have passed more or less peacefully away.

The question of what the proper exchange rate should be is clearly contentious.

It is possible that a market-determined rate could produce an answer in the medium term no worse than one chosen on any other basis. On the face of it, however, it seems unreasonably that the rate with which the non-oil economy has to live should be so influenced by what is happening on the oil side of the account.

There is a mechanism available by which the Government could at least neutralise the upward pressure on the exchange rate. It could instruct the Bank of England to intervene in the foreign exchange markets by selling sterling over, say, a year in order to add that sum to the official reserves. This would then leave the pound at the mercy of the non-oil economy alone. It would, incidentally, allow an equal repayment of the still huge burden of foreign official debt. In addition, for the rest, market forces could still be allowed free rein.

The Irish budget will be presented tomorrow.

A tough battle ahead for the Taoiseach

While Mr Charles J. Haughey's accession as Prime Minister of the Irish Republic may have brought only a slightly perceptible change in the Irish Government's stance on Northern Ireland, it has resulted in a veritable U-turn in the economic policies pursued by the Fianna Fail Government since it returned to power in the 1977 general election.

The pump-priming Keynesian policies pursued by Mr Jack Lynch and his protege the Trinity College economist professor Martin O'Donoghue, are set for a correction in the Republic's Budget to be unveiled on Wednesday.

In one of his first moves the new Taoiseach (Prime Minister) sacked the Economic Planning Minister O'Donoghue and relegated him to the party's backbenches. Since then Mr Haughey and his Ministers have left no doubt about their intention to get the Republic's troubled finances into order.

But they have been plagued with problems. The Republic's PAYE taxpayers have been in revolt over the steep increases in personal income tax needed to finance the rapid rise in Government spending. Earlier this month, the High Court in Dublin delivered a judgment that penal tax impositions on married women in the Republic are discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Despite his assertion at the recent Fianna Fail Annual conference that Northern Ireland is the political priority of his Government, Mr Haughey has made his running on the economic front. In a presidential style TV broadcast he made no mention of Northern Ireland but concentrated on two issues—the need for industrial peace and the need to restore order to the public



Mr Haughey (left) and Professor O'Donoghue: disagreed over "pump-priming" policies.

fact that it is dealing with an energy-poor economy for the foreseeable future.

Last year oil price rises hit Ireland severely with the result that oil imports will be paid for by Mr Haughey's Fianna Fail.

Despite his assertion at the recent Fianna Fail Annual conference that Northern Ireland is the political priority of his Government, Mr Haughey has made his running on the economic front. In a presidential style TV broadcast he made no mention of Northern Ireland but concentrated on two issues—the need for industrial peace and the need to restore order to the public

recent de facto devaluation against sterling and encouraging December trade figures.

But EMS membership has been agreed to pay dividends too. The Republic's inflation rate—currently running at 16 per cent—has remained below Britain's for the third year in succession, and the Irish Central Bank did not follow UK interest rates upwards when the minimum lending rate went to 17 per cent. That would have been impossible in the days when the punt was linked to sterling.

The monetarist policy of the Chicago School finds stony ground in the Fianna Fail, which is more akin to France's Gaullists (with whom they are allied in the European Parliament) or the democratic party in the United States. It is, thus, hardly likely to survive.

The local authorities (whose finances are more centrally controlled than in the UK) have been given a 10 per cent guideline for the coming year. This compares with a forecast inflation rate for 1980 by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) of 16 per cent for this year.

The capital spending programme has been frozen in real terms. For those with an eye to Mr Haughey's stance on Northern Ireland, defence and police spending have been spared the cuts. Total security spending is to rise from £234m (punt) to £285m in 1980, a rise of 22 per cent.

But despite the spending restraints Mr Haughey still faces daunting problems in his drive

to make income tax concessions and the self-employed sector will have to bear a greater share of the tax burden.

The Government has already conceded the PAYE sector's claim that the tax system is inequitable.

As a result of the likely income tax concessions Wednesday's Budget is most likely to involve substantial increases in indirect taxes with VAT rates and excise duty on drink, tobacco and petrol prime candidates.

The next election must be held at the latest by mid-1982. That would allow Mr Haughey possibly two more budgets if he decides to hang on for as long as possible, a likelihood in the present political climate. But before he can think of election budgets he has to fight a tough uphill economic battle. The economy has always determined election fortunes in the Republic.

Ken O'Brien

The author is a staff writer on The Irish Times.

Business Diary: Musak's change of tune • Grand Metro?

It may sound as if Musak is as ubiquitous as Coca-Cola, but in fact it's just not so, and dash. It all is Stephen Gordieb hasn't been asked to do something about it.

Gordieb, a London-based music man, has been hired by Musak's American parent, Teleprompter Inc., to establish new franchises in "hitherto explored territories".

This all comes from a visit to London last month by Teleprompter president Russell Karp. The American's ears were affronted not by Musak syrup but by a harsh refrain from disgruntled franchisees who thought the company's taped programmes too American and too square.

Particularly vocal was PEL, the British franchisee, whose sales director Ken Faulks told me yesterday that Musak's industrial-use tapes had been particularly dire. They were all sickly strings—when Britain was after all the home of contemporary music.

Following Karp's trip, Teleprompter has decided to attack the European market. Rod Baum, Musak's vice-president of music programming, has been in and out of London to set up more recording dates here rather than in the United States—and now the Gordieb appointment.

An EMI hand of many years, Gordieb for the past decade has chaired Polygram Leisure, a Philips/Siemens music company, and has been chief executive of Chappell's, the music publishers.



• BL's long-awaited Mini is already being viewed sceptically and even sadly by car designers and engineers.

Although the original Mini was regarded as severely under-priced, there is a strong belief that the new car won't be particularly well received.

The markets now seem up by the "super minis" of Ford, Fiat, Renault and Volkswagen are expected to hold up to the Mini's impact.

How different from the scene 20 years ago when the Mini was born and when Sir Terence Becker, now chairman of Ford in Britain, was then running the Cortina, Britain's best seller

company's product planning company's product planning "We subjected the concept to every kind of analysis" he said in a recent interview with *The Engineer* magazine.

It twice tore down every component in it, including its sportswheels, to analyse its cost.

It takes confidence in your methods and self-discipline in your thinking to avoid the conclusion that if your principal competitor can produce a product like this, then you cannot afford not to follow him, particularly when Ford, until that time, had always offered the lowest-priced car in the market.

None the less, Ford, "in frustration", identified a hole in the market and came up with the Cortina, Britain's best seller

• Harold Rhodes, director at the National Coal Board's overseas arm, British Coal International (BCI), is optimistic about doing business in India now that the country wants to push up its annual coal output by half in the next five years to 150m tons.

Britain, a pioneer in the now-thriving mechanised "long-wall" technique of underground mining, put in equipment for the Indians a few years ago which raised production from 300 tons a day to 1,800.

BCI, which coordinates public sector and private sector export efforts, has since been in India to give more advice. Contracts for possibly four more sets of mechanised equipment are also likely soon.

Rhodes foresees the usual problems with India's coal industry.

"We have a very good opportunity of doing business in India, but we could do with British Government help in putting in some aid to get the Indian coal industry started on the right lines."

• Winners of the new Institute of Practitioners in Advertising awards will need a spot of bravado as well as the more customary selling skills.

What sets the IPA awards apart from a clutch of other glittering advertising prizes is the stipulation that the winning entries must be seen to work.

The Institute is to demand that the entries on all the campaigns nominated for awards, and that will involve the advertisers in releasing such touchy details as sales figures.

Will they comply when the only people who can benefit will be the agencies? Chris Hawes, chairman of the David Pearson agency, and the IPA's marketing committee, evidently thinks so.

"We want to encourage the analysis and evaluation of advertising campaigns to produce clear and quantifiable evidence of advertising working hard and effectively."

If your wallet is stuffed with receipts pre-dating 1894, now is the time to steal your nerve and throw them away. The Sale of Goods Act 1979 section 1(1) provides: "This Act applies to contracts of sale of goods made on or after 1 January 1894." For octogenarians thinking of demanding their money back on their christening wine it is now, officially, too late.

Ross Davies

Substitution account: can IMF sell the idea?

Signor Pandolfi, chairman of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee, is in Latin America on the first of several globe-trotting missions to persuade governments to support the IMF's scheme for a substitution account.

The scheme is intended to dampen the growing risk of monetary instability by mopping up unwanted dollars, particularly petrodollars. Central banks will exchange them for claims on a basket of currencies (the

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

New account opens on a cautious note

The new account opened quietly with investors taking a cautious view as the steel strike entered its ninth week. The uncertainties over the forthcoming Budget and prospects for interest rates also clouded activity at the start despite the more exciting prospect of a week full of important company results.

The FT Index reflected this pattern, showing its sharpest drop of 4.6 to 445.6 in the morning, some recovery followed and it closed at 453.1, 0.5 down.

The major exception to the general trading picture was in oil, where interest was generated in second-line stocks all day. This was provoked by the threat of a 50 per cent cut in production by the Kuwaiti oil as well as continuing negotiations over supply contracts with Saudi Arabia. Viking Oil, which received a 300p cash bid plus royalty terms from the German Deminex group, saw the most activity with a 7.5p gain to 86.8p which later eased back to 86.8p by the close.

Continued speculation over a possible bid by Nelson Bunker Hunt for Burmah gave the shares a boost of 15p to 249p.

The gilt-edged market opened on a cautious note, still reflecting Friday's intervention announcement of the new £500m issue, and the similar rise in United States interest rates. But after further small losses, buyers appeared at the lower levels and prices started to recover well. By the close many stocks had more than recovered the ground lost in late dealings on Friday.

This leaves the new stock, Treasury 14 per cent 1996, looking reasonably priced in relation to similar dated issues.

Business appointments

Technical director for Birds Eye named

Mr Paul Jacobs is to succeed Mr Sheldon as technical director of Birds Eye Foods at the end of April on Mr Sheldon's retirement.

Dr A. Frankel, chairman of Staveley Industries, has been appointed as a non-executive director to the board of Mollins.

Mr M. A. Haydon has been named by British Tissues as group financial director and secretary to the board to Mr J. B. Andrews. Mr D. L. Scurr is now consumer marketing director. Mr A. C. Rix becomes group sales and marketing director from April 1, 1980.

Mr Alex Davis becomes development director of BOCM Stock Turnaround 1.

Mr S. Bennett and Mr M. R. Sutcliffe have joined the board of South Crofty.

Mr Raymond Bannister has been appointed director of manufacturing Europe by Pitney Bowes.

Mr Martin J. Walden has been appointed technical director and Mr Peter M. Jackson financial director. Mr F. N. Jackson.

Mr Albert E. Applegate has been appointed vice-president of Parker-Hannifin's Fluid Connectors Group in Europe.

Mr David C. G. Jessel has been appointed as chairman of the international board for Agfa-Gevaert.

Mr J. D. N. Shaw has been elected chairman of PERFA, the Federation of Epoxy Resin Formulators and Applicators.

Mr H. N. Thorpe has become appointed vice-president of Parker-Hannifin's Fluid Connectors Group in Europe.

Mr David C. G. Jessel has been appointed vice-chairman of Sekers International and remains group managing director with special responsibilities for the dress fabric division, which now incorporates Soieries Nouvelles. Mr R. Thorpe has become joint group managing director and deputy chairman of Sekers Fabrics with special responsibilities for the furnishings and accessories division and group finance. Mr G. Bowyer, the present chairman of the newly-acquired David Evans & Co. will join the Sekers International board with executive responsibilities.

Mr G. Bowyer has been appointed vice-chairman of Sekers Fabrics and will have executive responsibility for all group personnel matters.

New appointments to the board of Sekers Fabrics are Mr R. V. Head, managing director; Mr M. J. Jackson, production director; Mr W. G. Nicholson, Retail sales and merchandising director; Mr W. Hamilton, design director; Mr M. E. Edwards, sales director and Mr G. E. Griffin, technical director.

Mr G. Bowyer has also been appointed managing director of Sekers International.

Mr G. Bowyer has been appointed managing director of the UK-SCA BV, the holding company which controls its Belgian, Kingdom and Irish corrugated operations.

By and large, though, investors are in a fairly cautious mood at the moment and those who are currently sitting on losses of around 5 per cent on the recent

interim profits of Shaw Carpets fell from £949,000 to £618,000 and the full year, due in the summer, is not expected to do much better. However, analysts are saying that there is a glimmer of light on the horizon. With its competitor Associated Weavers now out of the market and interest rates likely to fall further, prospects for the new year, beginning in May, now look much brighter. The shares held steady at 25p.

Treasury 12 per cent 2003/05 offering are not likely to be easily tempted again, against a background of general uncertainty, and continuing tightness at the short end of the money markets.

Leading industrials were particularly quiet awaiting ICI's results on Thursday and dealers complained of a dearth of sellers although there were investors ready to buy. Banks provided surprisingly little ac-

tivity in spite of results from National Westminster due today. The share price closed 8p up at 371p while Hamptons was unchanged at 319p following its 219.3p bid for Fairley Holdings from the National Enterprise Board.

Golds fell back including the Australian mines, while press comments stimulated interest in Burgess Products 'A' which gained 10p to 64p, London & Midland, which rose 7p to 11p and Montague L. Meyer which saw a 9p increase to 112 with continued bid speculation.

Gossips that Mr C. Y. Tang is prepared to pay 450p a share for Furness Withy commanded with the initial offer of 360p pushed the shares another 5p to 380p, while repeated rumours of an American bid for Sotheby Parke-Bernet put on a further 5p to 500p.

Among the leading industrials, ICI closed unchanged after an earlier 4p fall ahead of the results, while Unilever gained 1p up to 456p, Glaxo finished 4p up at 246p and Pisons remained unchanged at 282p. Beecham lost 1p to 124p as did BOCH which closed at 66p in front of tomorrow's expected quarterly.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div. pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int'l Finl	(—)	0.70(0.54)	6.47(5.01)	4.5(3.0)	1/4	6.0(4.50)
Carlitol Inv (F)	2.01(1.97)	0.44(0.39)	6.2(5.51)	0.5(0.44)	25/4	1.0(0.75)
Charles Baynes (F)	0.93(0.85)	0.04(0.03)	1.12(1.04)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Holt Holdings (I)	(—)	0.15(0.15)	2.01(2.21)	1.0(0.67)	3/4	(2.69)
Ransome Sims (F)	42.1(34.4)	2.86(2.57)	42.2(39.1)	8.0(6.58)	13/5	11.43(11.58)
Kedron Corp (F)	5.4(4.2)	0.83(0.59)	5.2(3.5)	2.0(1.56)	11/4	0.56(0.56)
Turnbull Scott (I)	2.1(1.8)	0.248(0.79b)	2.0(1.8)	2.0(1.56)	3/4	4.2(3.25)
Yule Catto (F)	21.2(12.7)	3.3(2.8)	6.53(7.05)	1.2(1.54)	2/4	(2.54)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. A Net revenue, b Loss. c. For 14 months.

Norwegian claim on Turnbull Scott

By Our Financial Staff

A Norwegian bank has declared a cross default on an outstanding loan to shipping group Turnbull Scott Holdings which could result in repayment of £783,000. However, the company has been advised by legal

counsel that the lender is not entitled to enforce the cross-default clause and alternative financing arrangements have been offered.

This has arisen because another Norwegian bank would not agree to the deferment arrangements made on Turnbull's £8.4m of outstanding secured loans. This led to a technical default, though the total of this particular loan, some £313,000, was repaid on January 21. Meanwhile, a writ has been issued from this bank on January 21. Meanwhile, a writ has been issued from this bank

claiming legal expenses of £3.35 and interest of £1.155.

The reorganization with banks acceding to the scheme means that there will now be £273,000 repayable within one year, £5.4m repayable between one and five years and £2.7m after five years. These arrangements have been reconfirmed following the Norwegian repayment.

Fourth, the group will be stronger after the rationalization of the marketing of certain minerals.

Finally, the ability of the restructured and strengthened group to offer wider career opportunities will enable it to attract and retain skilled staff.

Kloeckner results

"satisfactory"

The 1979 results of Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz group were "satisfactory" despite considerable cost rises and increasing competition on international markets, the West German maker of machinery and industrial installations reported.

In a letter to shareholders, giving some preliminary figures for the company's and group's 1979 business year, KHD reported that consolidated sales rose 13.5 per cent to about DM5.9m from DM4.4m in 1978. Earnings figures were not available. For 1978, KHD had reported a consolidated net profit of DM45.5m and raised its dividend to DM47 a share from the DM4 paid for 1977.

Business picked up a little in traditional options where brokers were surprised to see a renewed surge of interest in property shares in London, Tyneside and City. A "p" was awarded in Dunlop while "doubts" were completed in Heron Motor, UDT, Brooke Bond, Valor and Charterhall.

Options

Activity among traded options remained dull yesterday with total contracts rising by 195 to 455.

Dealers reported that most interest centred on companies reporting this week with Commerical Union, reported 35 contracts and ICI, due out on Thursday, drawing 96. Imperial Group also saw some contracts completed while Shell, reporting next week, attracted 70 contracts.

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The Great Northern Investment Trust Limited

Results for Year ended 30th November 1979.

Net revenue rose by 33% to £3.1m including £0.3m in respect of special non recurring dividends received. Ordinary dividends paid and proposed amount to 5.4p (1978: 4.5p) per stock unit, in addition a special dividend of 0.6p per unit is proposed. The value of net assets at 30th November 1979 was £67.3m of which liquid resources amounted to £2.3m. UK assets represented 80% of the total.

North America and Australia were the principal areas in which overseas investments were held. The company continues actively to seek investment in specialist companies at home and abroad with specific market or technology opportunities for growth. Copies of the accounts are available from The Great Northern Investment Trust Limited, 90 Mitchell Street, Glasgow G1 3NQ.

Bonus as Ward recovery continues

By Our Financial Staff

With oil making the running in equity trading, BP finished at 392p, 2p up while Shell with results due early next month showed a 12p gain to 392p. Tayside, 11p, was 12p up to 32p and Ultramar, put on 10p to 45p. Among the second line stocks which were in the lime light, Aran Energy rose 50p to 420p, Caledonian Offshore jumped from 300 to 340p and Atotech gained 26p to 234p. KCA International rose 31p to 69p. It is spinning off Berkeley Energy, the issue was 41 times oversubscribed yesterday. Dealings should be in at large tomorrow.

The engineering sector showed slight falls with Metal

Stockbrokers Rowes & Pitman reckon the brewery sector will soon shed its hangover from the Budget. Wills & Galt hit 2.5p, Whitbread 1.5p, Carless Capel with its oil associations moved up 5p to 105p during the day but was unchanged at the close.

From the companies which reported results, Ransome Sims was lifted 10p to 133p, after a surprise 11 per cent profit in 1978, while Ward Holdings improved 1p to 124p and Fisons

rose 1p to 145p while Dale and MK Electric remained unchanged at 95p and 188p respectively.

The development and industrial units for Ward's own investments is proceeding to plan and the group intends to increase its involvement in property investment.

Ward Holdings' profit for the year ended 31 December 1979 was £1.2m up from £1.1m in 1978, a 9 per cent increase.

The group says all subsidiaries continue to make a growing contribution to profits and the company's land bank was improved during the year in expectation of fresh opportunities.

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The development and industrial

Salerooms and Antiques

Phillips

Monday 25th February 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS & OBJECTS
Monday 25th February 2 p.m.
OIL PAINTINGS
Tuesday 26th February 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS & WORKS OF ART



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Wednesday 27th February 12 noon
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SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
Illustrations £1.00
Thursday 28th February 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS
Friday 29th February 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER & OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE
Illustrations £2.75 by post
Monday 3rd March 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS & OBJECTS
Monday 3rd March 2 p.m.
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FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS & WORKS OF ART

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PHILLIPS MARYLEBONE
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THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 & 1973
SCOTT, HALE & PLANT
AND
THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
HOLDING COMPANY
LIMITED

COMPANY NOTICES

Hanover Bank Limited announces that the Directors of the Company will be holding a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company on 20th day of March, 1980, at 2.30 p.m. at the premises of the Company, 29a and 29b of the said street.

Holders of Temporary Certificates may be exchanged for Definitive Certificates from Monday until 25th March, 1980.

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Holders of Temporary Certificates may be exchanged for Definitive Certificates from Monday until 25th March, 1980.

Dated the Twentieth day of March, 1980.
By Order of the Board,
Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT
AND TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant
to section 10 of the Companies
Act 1948, that a Meeting of the
Creditors of the above Company
will be held at the registered
office, 100 Old Broad Street,
London EC2V 5EL, on the 20th
day of March, 1980, at 2.30 p.m.
The dividend for the year ended
31st December, 1979, will be paid
at the rate of 10/- per £1 of
the balance of the several accounts
at the close of business on the 6th
March, 1980.

For Transferees to receive this
dividend, the Company's Register
Office must be reached by the
20th day of March, 1980.

For Transferees to receive this
dividend, the Company's Register
Office must be reached by the
20th day of March, 1980.

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant
to the conditions of acceptance
of Times Newspapers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 & 1973
SCOTT, HALE & PLANT
AND
THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
HOLDING COMPANY
LIMITED

SOUTHWARK CORPORATION 11, 12 &
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PERSONAL CHOICE



Bryan Marshall, looking less than his usual handsome self, in *Fear of God* (see below).

Hard to find anything to enthuse about on BBC 1 this evening, apart from the always entertaining *Rockford Files* (7.25), in which Jim re-invents himself as a detective to set up an elaborate operation (for the uninitiated that's FBI terminology for a con trick designed to catch a criminal). Otherwise it is an evening for music lovers (or music haters, depending upon your point of view)—with *Omnibus* presenting a film about the controversial composer Karlheinz Stockhausen, who believes he is re-inventing music (10.15).

Not much, either, to raise the spirits on ITV. *Leave It to Charlie* (8.30) is funny but familiar, while *Hollywood 9.00* introduces the great silent comedians—Chaplin, Keaton, Lloyd and Harry Langdon—whose film classics have been used as fillers for years and have lost some of their magic through repetition.

One bright spot is the start of a new *Armchair Thriller*, *Fear of God* (7.30), by Troy Kennedy Martin. Bryan Marshall (heart-throb captain in the last series of *Warship*) plays a newspaperman who sees a girl's body fall past his window and subsequently finds himself being interviewed by the Special Branch. The policeman is played by Alan Armstrong, a man to watch: his rude mechanicals were a joy in the early series of *A Sharp Intake of Breath*, and I recently saw him give an excellent performance as Dogberry in the RSC's *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Which brings us to BBC 2 and *Movie Showcase* (8.25). This week it features the work of the brilliant and stanchly Methodical John Cassavetes, who directed and starred in *Opening Night*, made in 1977. It is the story of a famous actress (superbly played by Gena Rowlands) who, in the midst of emotionally-charged rehearsals for a new play, suffers the trauma of witnessing a young fan's accidental death. Other stars are Ben Gazzara and the late John Blondell. Highly recommended.

The series of notable radio plays from the past quarter of a century continues with John Mortimer's 1957 classic, *The Dock Brief* (Radio 3, 7.30) which won an Italia Prize. A prisoner in the dock, without legal representation, chooses a barrister sitting in court to act for him...

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (R) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: *Utopia—Land Use*. 7.05 *Scientific Discoveries*: *7.30 Who Needs Maths?* Close down at 7.25.

9.25 *For Schools*, *Colleges*: *Bath Show* (r). 9.35 *Maths-in-a-Box*. 10.16 *Look and Read*. 10.38 *Science and History*. 11.00 *Watch* (r). 11.37 *Young Club* (r). 11.38 *Shakespeare in Perspective—Henry IV, Part 2*. 12.05 pm *General Studies* (r). Close down at 12.30.

1.00 *News*.

1.00 *Pebble Mill*, including *Family Matters*.

1.45 *Trumpton*: *Puppet story* (r).

2.00 *You and Me: That's Me* (r).

2.15 *For Schools, Colleges*. Close down at 3.00.

2.25 *Deutsche Slang*: *Learning Welsh*.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: *6.40 Clear Air Success*; *7.05 Scientific Discoveries*: *7.30 Who Needs Maths?* Close down at 7.25.

9.05 *Science of the Future?* *10.05 *Discoveries**: *10.30 Lost for Words*: *Help for speech-impaired people* (repeat from Sunday).

11.00 *Play School*: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55.

11.25 *Write Away*: *Letters of complaint* (repeat from Sunday).

11.40 *It's a Great Life*: *Wardsworld* (repeat from Sunday). Close down at 12.05.

THAMES

9.30 am *For Schools*: *Experiment (Biology)*; *9.47 Seeing and Doing (Birds)*; *10.04 Reading (Equal Opportunity)*; *10.30 The English*; *11.05 Look Around (Countyside)*; *11.30 The Land*.

12.00 *Paperplay*: *Susan Stranks*, making up picture cards.

12.30 *The Sullivans*: *How Australians coped with the Second World War*.

1.00 *News* with Peter Sissons.

1.20 *Thames News*.

1.30 *Take the High Road*: *Drama serial set in Scotland*. *Tragedy*.

1.45 *News*.

6.00 *Thames News*.

6.20 *After Noon Plus*: *Adrian Brett*, the man with the golden flute, shows some of his collection of flutes, the world's largest. Also, special-occasion fashion for larger ladies.

6.25 *White Alliance*: *Express from Home*. Travelling by train is not always fun (r).

6.35 *Three Little Words*: *The top prize is at stake, but there are two new challengers*.

6.45 *Pop Gospel*: *Proving that the Devil still has not all the best tunes*. *Guests* (r).

6.50 *Old Night of the Big Heat*: *Film (1967)*. *Rather pedestrian sci-fi fantasy set on an island suffering from a mysterious heat wave*.

6.55 *Emmerdale Farm*: *Will Danny Moorcock leave his Mum and move to Derbyshire?*

7.00 *News*.

7.15 *Look Around (Countyside)*.

7.30 pm *Dilemma*, with Professor Bernard Williams.

9.05 *Propaganda with Facts*: *The cinema and public opinion*.

9.30 *A Woman's Place? What About the Kids?* Close down at 9.55.

9.45 Open University: *4.50 Maths*.

10.00 *Play School*: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55.

11.25 *Write Away*: *Letters of complaint* (repeat from Sunday).

11.40 *It's a Great Life*: *Wardsworld* (repeat from Sunday). Close down at 12.05.

INTERNATIONAL

2.00 *Help! with Joan Shenton*.

2.30 pm *Crucades*: *More dirty work at the motel*.

7.00 *Charlie's Angels*: *The world's sexiest private eyes*.

8.00 *Armschair Thriller* (see Personal Choice).

8.15 *Leave it to Charlie*: *Hurry the caretaker needs a new, friendly image*.

9.00 *Hollywood*: *Comedy—A Serious Business* (see Personal Choice).

9.15 *Old Grey Whistle Test*: *Filmed highlights from a concert in Miami by the hugely popular American New Wave group The Knack*, whose album *Get Down Tonight* is the Knack's single *My Sharona* were worldwide chart-toppers. *Incidentally, their new album is called But the Little Girls Understand*, due out in Britain early next month.

MOTOR CARS

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RENTALS

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CHELSEA

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